

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Proprietor ... F. E. HARRISON
 CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
 CANARIS,
 the Wonder of the 19th Century.
 THE GREAT GREEK ILLUSIONIST AND WIZARD,
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TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
LA COCOON, the latest and most startling ILLUSION,
will positively be produced,
also NEW MAGICAL TRICKS.
Box office at Nicholson's Warehouse.
Admission, 3s, 2s, 1s.
Reserve seats, 6d.

Doors open at 7.30.
Performance at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 10.50.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET.—Share with first-class Company only, commencing September.

F. E. HISCOCKS.

READ TO-MORROW'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE	ANNUAL	CHARITY	RAIS
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in aid of
THE WOMEN'S REFUGE,
at TEMPE.
(A Branch of the Good Samaritan Institute).
Under the patronage of LADY CARRINGTON and Mrs.
FAIRFAX,
will be held at
THE TOWN HALL, SYDNEY.

TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th SEPTEMBER NEXT.
Gentlemen's Tickets, £1 1s
Ladies' Tickets, 10s 6d,
procureable only from the ladies of the General Committee (a list of whom was published in Saturday's Herald), and from the undersigned.

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 MARY JENKINS, Colebrook, New South Head-rd. }
 AGNES M'DONALD, Randwick } Hon.
 E. M. BRENNAN, Randwick } Secy.

Carriages at 2 a.m.

TO LOVERS OF THE REAL MINUET.

An Article appeared in last SATURDAY'S TELEGRAPH

SOCIAL COLUMN
stating that MY ACADEMY was rented on
WEDNESDAY LAST
by Mrs. WARESKITT'S PUPILS,
and that the
MINUET
was then Danced by them,
and reported as going to be
DANCED

same way at coming
AUSTRALIAN CLUB BALL.
 ———
 Being an eye witness
 of
 said Dance, allow me
 to
 state that it was
 NOT.

THE MINUET
at all as DANCED in
LONDON,
PARIS,
and at all
COURT BALLS
of
VIENNA,

BERLIN,
ROME,
ST. PETERSBURG,
COPENHAGEN, &c.
There are only two
MINUETS in EUROPE,
the English Minuet of
QUEEN ANNE,
which may be danced by two,

and the
Continental Minnet of
LOUIS XIV,
danced by eight or more;
but it bore no resemblance whatever to either.
It might be an
AUSTRALIAN MINUET.
Having nearly 20 years' experience in England and Australia,
and visited the Continent yearly while at home, and since I have

been in Australia (nearly eight years), have visited the different European cities five times, as hundreds in Sydney will prove; also being an enthusiast in my profession, and not teaching from pecuniary point, as I do not need to teach, I invite the fullest investigation from really competent people who have seen it danced in different parts of Europe.

P.S.—At risk of being unpopular, to which I am indifferent, I may add that Miss Esala Janyne in *Romeo and Juliet* (although a wonderful lady) did not dance the Minuet, as she will find when

ALLEN P. WEST,
Leigh House Academy,
Sydney.

DANCING ACADEMY, NITHSDALE,
167, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

CONDUCTED BY THE MESSRS. NEEDS.

The Messrs. NEEDS
beg to inform all members of the
NITHSDALE ASSEMBLY
that the usual Fortnightly Assembly will NOT be held Next
Wednesday. The Next Assembly will be held on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th,
and continued the following fortnight.

DANCING and CALISTHENICS.—Miss WILSON,
Teacher of Fashionable Dancing, &c.
Afternoon and Evening Classes held at the Foresters' Hall, 24,
Castle-street.

Private Lessons by arrangement.
Terms, 106, Phillip-street, city.

N E W T O N and **L A M B**,
FURNITURE and PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSEMEN,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
and
BEDDING MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTIONEERS and VALUATORS.
SHOWROOMS and MANUFACTORY,
SPRING and O'CONNELL STREETS,
SYDNEY,
near the Mutual Provident Society's Buildings,
and
WITHIN 2 MINUTES' WALK

of the
Sydney Exchange and the Herald Office.
* THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COLONY.
ENGLISH and FOREIGN-MADE
HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of the
LATEST FASHIONS.

COLONIAL-MADE ART FURNITURE
to Special Designs,
and
CHEAP SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
of
FRAMEWORK and COVERING MATERIALS

open to Selection by Purchasers.
THE UPHOLSTERING DONE on the PREMISES.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of BEDSTEADS.
BEDDING of Best Quality.
BENTWOOD and RATTAN FURNITURE
in great variety.

VERANDAH and GARDEN SEATS.
OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.
IRON SAFES.
PIANOS by the MOST EMINENT and RELIABLE MAKERS.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.
DESIGNS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

*• AUCTION SALES UNDER THE AUCTION
 ACT, 1824, of the Library, Works of Art, &c., and super-
 vised and conducted by Mr. NEWTON, as with marked success
 during the last 20 years.

*• VALUATIONS MADE and INVENTORIES
 TAKEN.

NEWTON AND LAMB.

SPINO and O'CONNELL, BARRISTERS,
SYDNEY.

N S. W. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND

HOSPITAL: T

Senders: _____

1

to be in one sum for the whole of the proposed

* _____

and specifications may be inspected at the Office of
to whom endorsed tenders are to be sent not later
of 10.

M. C. DAY,

APPROVED,

SPEAKERS.

are invited for the Conveyance of Alms from the Sickly, or from Invalids, or from the Poor, to the Hospital, by Sea-ports to Sydney. Preference given to tenders up to date to Friday. A steamer "usually made a trip up the Murrumbidgee River to Balladonia, and then proceeded to the Secretary Australian Alms Company, to whom tenders must be sent, and which was marked "not later than the 8th September."

CONFEDERATES AND OTHERS.

will be received on or before FRIDAY, the 14th of the Supply of a Double Ventilating Fan and Decorative of a Tubing Machine.

can be obtained at the Office of the Comptroller, Bridge-street.

M. GOLDENSMITH,
Secretary.
West Walsbrook Co., Limited.

August, 1888.

E X C AV AT O R S.

are invited for EXCAVATING for Basement Story in HOWE-STREET, for the ANGLICAN CHURCH, and FINANCE, and LAND COMPANY, excavations can be had upon application at the Architects, to whom tenders are to be before TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

MANSFIELD BROTHERS,
Architects,
101, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LIMITED GRAND LOANS OF N. & F. ANCIENT, FREE, AND ACCEPTED MONEY.

will be received from Caterers for providing a, 10,000 persons, to be held in the Elite skating DAILY EVENING, the 16th September. It can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, under George-street.

of the Bonds of the Grand Secretaries on or before

B U I L D E R S

are invited till FRIDAY, 7th September, for Alterations to Residence of Dr. Harb, Burlington-road, consultations at our office.

ELLIS and SLATER,
Architects.

Amherst,
& Pitt-street.

B U I L D E R S

are invited for the Erection and completion of two Francis-street. Plans and Specifications on view at the undersigned. Tenders must be delivered to the undersigned, till 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 7th September.

J. SMEDLEY, Architect,
No. 12, George-street.

will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st of SEPTEMBER for the services of a hand for the erection of a building.

ket Ground on 22nd September, 1886.
 A. KINNING, H. Secy.
 Cove-street, Balmora.
WENTERS AND JOINERS.—TENDERS
 (labour only) on or before 5 p.m. on MONDAY,
 18th, for Re-roofing the new building at the
 of Basin No. 1, at the buildings of the Sydney
 Company, Limited, 406, Pitt-street. For particulars
 enquire, or at my office.
 ROBT. KUNTSMAN, Architect,
 728, George street.

1974,
 12-12-1974.
 FRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for a
 of England, Kurnung.
 DAY, September 3.
 re apply
 ARTHUR BLACKET.
 Architect,
 Bond-street.
 FRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for
 to the Presbyterian Church, Burwood.
 DAY, September 3.
 re apply to
 ARTHUR BLACKET.
 Architect.

are invited up to MONDAY, the 10th of
for the leasing of a block of land, here-
are to Arlington-street, for 21, 23, 25,
under not necessarily accepted. Plans on applica-
HARDIE and GORMAN,
151, Pitt-street,
CONTRACTORS
are invited for the Excavation, Masonry, and
walling in Prince-street
LIMBIDGE, Architect, corner of Globe and Has-
supposite Circular Quay.
MASON, &c., TENDERS are invited for
on and Completion of the Wall and Iron
Joseph's Freestone, Balmain West. Plans and

may be seen at the offices of the undersigned.
HARLOW and ROSKILL, Architects,
members, Elizabeth-street.
Plans are required for the Laying down of about
150 ft. Piping at Double Bay, excavations almost
entirely to include cost of filling and
sent in in writing to E. P. SIMPSON (Went
o., Sydney, by MONDAY, September 3.
DEFEES.—TENDERS are required for a
residence at Middle Harbour.
Further information may be obtained at the office of
F. W. HODGSON,
Architect, Esq.,
Mount-street, St. Leonards.
Plans for Weatherboard Cottage and Stable and
for Mr. W. English, labour or labour and ma-

will be received up till the 12th day of September persons willing to Contract for the Building of a Mint. For plans and specifications apply to the Mint.

To Oven Builders. We are makers of Green PITTINGS in the colony, from 65 per cent. SWINKARTON and FREW.

Parraua-road, Leichhardt.

wanted for two sets of Folding Doors and of Cedar Stairs; labour and materials, or labour only.

Monday, on job, Regent-street, Paddington; at 7 1/2
 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841.

wanted to Erect 3 Plunge-baths, brick and
 cement, 100, Harris-street, Uthmaniyah.
 wanted for 7000 Lango Slates. J. C. Hard,
 Contractor, Prospect-road, Summer Hill.
 given. Mantelpieces, Mouldings, Newsels,
 Brackets, Handrails. Buchanan, 446, Elizabeth-st.
 for Plastering five Houses—labour only.
 194, Gloucester-road, Uthmaniyah.
 wanted, for Fencing: labour only. W.
 Duncan, Park-road.
 wanted for 75,000 Sandstock Bricks. C. H.
 and Co., 408, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.
 invited for Painting. Apply of Dounell and
 Co., 10, Pitt-street, Uthmaniyah.

D. TENDERS for Boring Well, 300ft. Par-

TENDERS, for sewerage work. Apply
 67, Hall-street, Strawberry Hills.
 TYPES, all sizes: Junctions, Bonds, &c., for
 SALE. Hart and Gallagher, Peterborough.
 METAL, all gauges, SCREENINGS, and
 RASER, and all best mill products. East
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 (Bombo) BLUE METAL, (all gauges), and
 gauges, class. 31, Cooper Street, Westcombe-road.
 "E."—The cheapest and best is laid by the
 Asphaltic Company, 30, Market-street.
 PORTLAND PLASTER and Cement Work,
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Large stock of new designs at the low over-
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SLATES, SLATES.—Purple Pumice
stock and to arrive, all sizes, at lowest rates.
DICKINSON, slates and slate merchants, etc.

ITAL. all gauges, dry coverings, from Nal-
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IRONERS and CONTRACTORS.—Price for
Wrought Ironwork, Columns, Girders, &c.
in. Quality guaranteed. **ROYER and MARTIN,**
a. Dulwich.

TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETY.
—Note Directors to-day's meeting.
LAND SALE.—**THIS DAY, 23**
at 11 o'clock, at Hamilton, 74, Putnam

a.news-page1389455

By YALMER.

The following Tuesday last, the first meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science took place in the Great Hall of the Sydney University. Mr. Russell, F.R.S., the Government Astronomer of New South Wales, was president, and delivered an inaugural address, which covered considerable extent of ground. The famous English Society, of which he is a member, has before it the same subject, and I think it may therefore be no denying that the Royal Society has done some creditable things in its day, as you may learn for yourself by reading its history, and by consulting quite a number of books, not forgetting the late Sir Morgan's "Budget of Paradoxes." At all events, Tuesday evening saw squeezed into the great hall alluded to an almost bewildering amount of knowledge, and some night under any other roof in Sydney would have been equally well served. It is now that Parliament is in recess. Mr. Russell began by explaining that just 57 years had gone by since a similar association was started in Great Britain. The work done by the British Society was marvellous in its minuteness and comprehensiveness. "It is desirable," (Mr. Russell speaks) to investigate those phenomena which are nearest the last question of the subject, works that all the results, tells us a mass of invaluable facts bearing upon their phenomena. It might be said without fear of contradiction that in this hemisphere, as well as in that where many of our first saw the light, there is a rapidly growing determination to keep well abreast of the times in a knowledge of shooting stars and meteoric peculiarities; and indeed the last question of the thing is useful for the eccentric bodies, particularly as the libel laws of New South Wales are so stringent that it is really unsafe to express your views too freely. Still, in the interests of truth, it is occasionally necessary to risk a little. It is now pretty generally conceded that those bodies may be roughly divided into two great classes—the celestial and the terrestrial. The fundamental difference between them appears to be that whereas the former, generally speaking, come from a streak of light behind them, and if to show whence they come, and whither bound, the latter disappear with irritating accuracy leaving numbers of observant and intelligent tradesmen to calculate their erratic orbits in vain. The ordinary meteor, it is well known, travels at such a high rate of speed, that entering our atmosphere, it is so small, and vanishes so quickly, that for this preponderant circumstance—had the earth, like the moon, no airy envelope to shield it—there is little doubt that it would be hazardous for even the most peaceable citizen to leave home after midnight. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that the almost certain absence of sentient life on our satellite is due to this very want of an atmosphere and the consequent lack of protection against reaching the surface with dangerous emphasis. I am not aware that this view of the subject has been brought prominently forward. Of course it may be said that meteors or not, there cannot be life without air. This objection, however, is of little weight when it is remembered that, with the single exception of the chameleon—the stupid story of the fire-breathing crocodile holds true about the rest of the world—that creature alone lives upon air. The whole question is one, and deserves attention.

Thompson in."

Happily no such unpleasantness arose to dissolve Sir Thomas Brisbane's association; yet it had within itself the seeds of dissolution and quickly occurred. The proximate cause was a timely discovery to have been due to a circumstance singularly illustrative of the days. To facilitate exchange the Government decided to introduce a sixpenny coinage. As no mint existed at the time, the new pieces were manufactured by a process well known in the neighbourhood of Ratcliff Highway and the New Cut. The freshest coinage, in fact, consisted of round pieces slightly punched out of the centre of a much larger coin—the dollar. To this there could be no objection so long as the larger piece was lowered in value by the amount of silver removed from it. But when the Government decided to alter the Government mint order, new was promulgated, to the effect that the dollar, in spite of its loss, was just as valuable as ever. This was clearly unsound that some members of the association declared the whole proceeding to be "science falsely so called." Daily the rift became wider—daily the lute became jangled and out of tune, till two strings could be found to harmonise. The end was at hand, and the earliest Sydney scientific society, like many once-promising human institutions, went down before the almighty dollar. A great impetus was given to the study of the original research in Australia by the discovery that the opossum lays eggs. Many non-scientific persons wondered how such a small creature secured such a name as *Peromethynchus paradoxus*, but the late discovery that the timid little animal is hatched and not brought up by hand goes far to show that the older naturalists knew what they were about in christening it. Mr. Russell's address was received with rapt attention and shortly afterwards the first meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science

came to an end.

Mr. Ellery was the presidents of the various sections reviewing the papers made in the particular departments of science with which they were most intimately connected. Astronomy found an admirable exponent in Mr. Ellery, F.R.S., the well-known Melbourne scientist. If he did no more than walk the popular mind from the uneasiness that was gradually taking possession of it on learning that the people in Mars were conscious of the existence of a canal, to the conviction that such gigantic works could be well, persons who set about to have some sinister object in view. The desire on the part of pseudo-scientists to circulate wild conjectures among the masses whenever a heavenly body rises a little redder or sets a little paler than usual cannot be too severely reprobated. The thrills of the popular imagination were excited by the photographs of the moon was produced, and when an American microscopist, examining a spot on it, declared he detected traces of a lunar revolution, will not be soon forgotten. His subsequent pretence that he meant luncheon-caution instead of revolutions was received with deserved success.

According to Mr. Ellery, the real peculiarity of Mars is that it has two small moons, one of which has all through his long life journey, and swirled round him with bewildering rapidity. It is surely improbable that people who lived in daily fear of being crushed by bodies so perilously close, would devote their time to eating long strait canals. Mr. Ellery alluded also to the fact that a brand new theory of the universe has been placed on the market by the Royal Astronomical Society. This new doctrine has become news to many who were becoming dissatisfied with the present one. New theories are as necessary as new clothes. It is extraordinary what a man can do when a few postulates are granted him. "Let me describe a circle and draw a straight line," said Euclid ever so long ago, "and see what I will do." The proper answer to this insolent challenge would be "I will tell you what I can do for you. I can know right well what if leave was given you to try to do or know of both, you could do neither." So I might say, "let it be granted that a hypocycloid, with a given base may be described," and I will at once trisect the angle by plane geometry. It is Mr. Norman Lockyer who broaches the new cosmic theory in London, and he makes the most startling statement in connection with it. "The matter of the universe," he says, "is not made of matter as we know it." It may be, of course, but then, you say, it mayn't. With the assistance of matter and motion it is by no means hard to construct a system. It is only necessary to set the matter in motion, and the system will almost certainly follow. The greatest drawback to this plan is that you have first to find the matter, and then look round for something to give it motion. But if the matter of the universe, but it would be scarcely fair to bring it in at the tail-end of a long article.

In the department of chemistry and mineralogy Mr. Charles A. Smith gave the natural history of "butterine." From his clear description of the article's birth, parentage, and education, the conclusion was justified that it was not butter, and never would be whatever its friends might say. Nearly three tons a week of this wholesome condiment is produced at Waterloo for exportation to the Cape, to Mauritius and to Batavia. We may say it is the purest of delicacies. It is, as he stated, butterine, no doubt. Thus, it is, in each section, man conversant with the subjects they handled told their listeners the very latest that was known about those subjects. I remember but one omission. It was in the domain of botany. The lecturer, through some oversight, made no allusion to the well-known Australian fruit whose stone grows outside. It may seem a little hypocritical to notice this neglect; but at this time of day it is too good to expect that any Australian should be ignorant of the culture of the fig, the orange, the banana, the pineapple, the guava, the chichina, and the cherry with the stone on top, which secure the confidence of the people.

THE WORLD NOT THE CREATURE OF CHANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—The Bishop's Commissary is to be commended for his consideration of the spiritual and moral condition of the people of England to unite in supplicating the Creator of all things that He may condescend to visit our land, and as mercy turn from us deserved judgment. No sensible person can deny the fact, in which we dwell being the creature of capricious chance. Mark atheism is a creed so irrational and unphilosophic that scarcely anyone has the hardness to confess it. It is to be feared that much nominal Christianity, there is a good deal of practical infidelity in our midst. Just as there are some dwelling under the shadow of the cross, so there are others who are not sharing the same light. It is to be feared that many are without the straight parental discipline and authority, as there are numerous professors of a colourless deism who reap the Divine sovereignty, with its consequent human responsibility. The world is a cruel and crueler yet ignorant and more or less free it incumbent to obey physical laws; but it is the base of society that it does not spiritually recognize that there is a moral lawgiver, must punish moral transgression. The South American republics, with a splendid climate and great natural resources, are a standing testimony that where righteousness is lacking, more material advantages will not suffice to exalt a nation.

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By FAMES

For anyone who has half an hour to spare, a visit to the University of Western Australia is well worth the trouble of finding an interesting fashion as he made him to pass the time. The University is a place of great interest and cover. The place, so far, has not accumulated many of those associations which cling with an aroma, centuries old, about the great universities of the other hemisphere. Some of those associations it can never win. The days cannot go back to their early gold. Some of the olden days of the cathedral city of the young University yet, and has not produced many of the men who have taken an eminent place in our public life. The men who have graven their names on the records of our country have, for the most part, belonged to the class known as self-made men. Unfortunately, an education at a university is not sufficient to make a man a great man. But it is a very good preparation for the work of the future. The people are wrong to declare that a university is a mistake; but only a little more wrong than those who declare that it is indispensable. The fact is that a university is a very good place for acquiring the technical knowledge by the proper use of which the student may afterwards develop into the man of culture and into the acquisition of the knowledge is involved an intellectual discipline, which is the best part of a university training. Rightly used, the education received in his university days may open up pleasures to the student which will brighten the whole of his after life, whatever it may be or in whatever place it may be. Used otherwise it is, of course, a waste of time and money. The University of Western Australia occupies prominent places in most of our professions, and every year an increasing number are turned out with the university hall mark, B.A., after their names to denote that they are finished. It is interesting to take a look at the interior of this fine structure, wherein the raw material of the future enters as it must needs be worked up into the more finished and adequate. Almost everywhere one is, or ought to be, familiar with the beauties of the superb hall in the western wing of the building. It has a fine scholastic air about it—the proper tone for such a place, and its windows of rich picturing are very beautiful. The designers of these were liberal, and the workmen were careful. The result is a fine display of the hall certain individuals who never had the advantage of a university education at all, but who were, yet, in one way or another, conspicuous figures in the world of brain; for in that broad high brow into which the far western sun is infusing a glory like that with which it was endowed, while yet it reared itself among the snows of the mountains, can fall to recognize the popularly accepted Shakespearean head, and thereafter, window by window, gleam other faces which in life never glanced beneath a "mortar-board," but whose names are among the dearest heritages of our race. Still, though no university—except the great University of Western Australia—has produced many of the great names of English literature; and English literature is taught in the University, which no doubt accounts for their presence in splendid effigy in the great hall. It would take a long time to recount all the attractions of this huge apartment, but every patriotic Australian must pause before the marble statue of the founder of the University, and take with him the memory of the great air of great repose. The face as depicted by the sculptor, is massive, powerful, and earnest, indicative of the mind within, ample competent to rough-hew the path along which the young nation was to follow into the firm and steady march of the stronger after. Before this statue of Western Australia, the student of the University of Western Australia, is yet an admirable and commanding figure in our history, generations of graduating youth will probably come fresh from their studies of Leonidas and Regulus to gaze upon the figure of a patriot, and learn that though the old-time heroic opportunities are gone, a pure, strong life of unselfish devotion to the common good, still commands the reverence and affection of the people.

Several *pintruis* hang in the hall, one of which pictures the reversed form of the late Dr. Mahman. Other paintings, some of great excellence, and obviously of considerable antiquity, are scattered about the various rooms of the University, but there is nothing to indicate their subjects, which may have been painted there, which may consequently be left to the speculation of the casual visitor. These give an artistic atmosphere to the otherwise bare enough rooms. There are two libraries in the University—one the University library, and the other for the most part the books of the late Mr. Stenhouse, a gentleman of vast reading. These were preserved in the library, and the books, which were always borrowed freely upon deserving objects. Some of the works in this collection are rare and valuable. Their possessor was, to use the language of an admirer of both, "a dear and honoured friend of De Quincy's," and regularly corresponded with him. If you opened one casually you might, perhaps, come upon a marked *placard* which would tell you the name of the possessor, and the work written by Stenhouse's "Poor Dr. Mark." "Poor Dr." was a clerk in Stenhouse's office, afterwards widely known throughout Australia as Daniel Henry Daniehy, a particularly brilliant speaker and artificer in words. Opinions on the merits of this ill-fated literary man appear to be divided, for unfortunately he has left no work behind him, and his name is known only as a recommendation for him by his admirers. The most authoritative estimates of his genius are those of the late Richard Horne and of his brilliant surviving friend, Mr. Dalley. That he was an enthusiastic reader in rare and curious as well as beaten ways of literature is evident from the few essays and other fragments which he has left behind him. His use of language, as in the case of *critical*, the use of language rarely surpassed anywhere. That he had anything like the commanding genius claimed for him by his friends is not at all so obvious. If posterity takes his eulogistic view of him at all it must take it upon credit, for it can never be established by the citation of his accomplishments. His more competent admirers, however, presume even approximately to measure his genius, but those who are familiar with the abilities of the gentleman who merited out this generous praise will be convinced that he has left behind him not only one competent to criticise his powers, but his master in the very things in which he most passionately endeavoured to excel. It is a sad memory that even this allusion to him would be uncalculated for, but that a movement, which would appear to have come to an untimely end, was initiated a short time since to transfer his poor remains from their humble resting-place at Bathurst to the cemetery at Waverley, where his remains lie sleeping, and which is remembered, above his tombstone, by the inscription, "Poor Dr. Mark." It is only the power of brass or marble to perpetuate the memory of a literary man. If his works have not the vital principle within them, *Leche* shall shortly claim him for its own. Perhaps the best wish we can breathe for him is that which, in a charming paper on De Quincy's death, the *Illustrated London News* has expressed, "that the *ghost* of his way through life have long ago been realised for him"—for, undoubtedly, he had beautiful dreams.

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It is in such a place and among such surroundings that our youth first comes to tread the thorny path of culture. While they are at the Universities it does not appear that the atmosphere in which the old gods and heroes lived, and the spirit of ancient beauty walked, has any glory for them. They are at the Universities that was Rome, so very much to soften and refine the young men who attend them in any country. On the Continent they plot and fight in England they drink, gamble, lead fast lives, and are otherwise foolish; and what they are capable of in the boresome but necessary study of the classical language is but an outbreak of charnel-house larkinsism, which suggests the absence of a spirit of reverence either for the living or the dead. It is in after life that the student feels the good of a training at a University in the mental discipline which it exacts. As for the mere classical knowledge aimed at as a place in the career, that is a very undesirable example of University men follow it up, or even maintain it. The exactions of life will not allow of it, except in the case of him who studies for love. Froude, a much better scholar than historical authority, in acknowledging this, says, "The University of Oxford has no literature leave inadequate leisure for the study of even the most accomplished of the classical writers. Modern languages encroach more and more on the old domain of Greek and Latin, and either divide the schools with them or threaten to expel them altogether." The ready quotation from Froude has been taken from his *History of the House of Commons*. That the enjoyment to be derived from classical knowledge is great must be conceded. Life itself, Newman beautifully tells us, interprets the meaning of the classics to the student, "with their sad earnestness and vivid exactness." Then he comes to understand that the life of the University is not a charming or evening at an Ionian festival, but the old Sabine Hills, have lasted generation after generation for thousands of years, with a power over the mind, and a charm which the current literature of his own day, with all its obvious advantages, is utterly unable to

A cobbler in one of Lucian's dialogues suggested that the cup of Lethe should be withheld from a great criminal whose infamies otherwise transcended punishment, the memory of his transgressions on earth being the worst punishment which could be meted out to him in the other world. That poor man saw farther than he imagined. This world is indeed a great university, and to the degrees which virtue and vice give us here shall we perhaps be admitted on the *ad eundem* principle in the next.

LECTURES

THE SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—For all weakness of the stomach, which is the forerunner of almost every disease known to man, we call attention to How's Dandelion Bitters as a preventative. If timely use be made of them they will prevent all the horrors of indigestion. Try them. All chemists.—[ADVT.]

ROMANUS COLUMN

SCRAPS

What could exceed the deplorable meanness of the remuneration offered to ladies who have the misfortune to be first, educated, and second, governesses? Again, and again, we hear the sad platitude of our fair papers, "the revelation of the lives those victims of circumstances must lead or starve. There is no alternative." The question has been discussed so often that it would be a vain repetition to enumerate all the virtues, accomplishments, and practical knowledge an ordinary governess must possess to earn £30 a year, a sum barely enough to clothe her in a young country where prices are higher than in London; and even if she were diligent, self-effacement she must practice to carry her through each day's ordeal. The remedy? How did Jane, Bridget, or Mary manage to "botter her people" till she can command what terms she pleases and a higher plane of self-sufficiency than the poorly-paid refined Miss now working wearily in the schoolroom? Induced by an assumption of negative virtues—modesty, docility, the stock of patience, and so on—the other, "he blowed if she will," but she will condescend to come to your house, break your china, ruin your food, destroy your clothes, rasp your temper, and irritate your nerves with the greatest complaisance, caring not a whit whether she can do one thing well or a hundred badly. She knows there is an *esprit de corps* behind her animating all her sister servants, by which they stand and fall. It is a system of unionism condensed into no written laws or binding rules, but all the stronger for this freedom from restriction, its one great principle being, "Get as much as you can, and give as little in return for it as possible. Don't bother yourself about mastering your trade; you command the market. They must employ you on your own terms, now that the majority of women are doing so, leaving their earnings to other occupations." The governing principle? The moral of all this is, "Go thou and do likewise, much-upon governesses." But that she cannot, for her education has unfortunately developed in her the strongest trait of womanhood—conscientiousness—and so she accepts her destiny with bit-ress and goes through her life leading a cruel moral and mental warfare. But there is a modified lesson to be learned from these two omnipotent models, the ideal unionist with her high wages and light duties, the real unionist with his often unwilling submission to accepted conditions, when he will allow himself to face ruin and starvation rather than break the laws of the union, he will see his wife wear her life out charing to support him and his children rather than raise his finger in honest toil against the five union permission. Let the ladies of governesses learn from the one who abused head of unionists, and refuse to accept one farthing less than a certain standard salary, varying in proportion to the responsibility of the duties required of her. In this way only will she meet out justice and receive it again. It is above all things necessary that the spirit of self-respect should be kept fully alive by the certainty of independence, which can only be felt by the teacher, but that the hire is worthy of her hire, but that the hire is worthy of her. There is an extraordinary operation of national character in the fact that few recognise the danger of self-injustice. Were it at once accepted as a fixed law that one cannot do an injustice to one's self without doing it to someone else by reason of reflex action, we should bear less of the seamy side of life, the tendency would be higher, the world more cheerful, and the pursuit of pleasure brighter. In nothing is the seamy side so apparent as in the present condition of governesses; they are absolutely at the mercy of grasping unscrupulous employers, who vent their indignation against servantalism but cutting down the salaries of the women who are employed to influence through life the whole moral fibre of their children. But the remedy lies in the hands of this class. They must form a distinct, militant mass. Once organised into a self-defensive body their grievance will grow sensibly lighter, while they will avoid the evil of trades unions by virtue of their strong sense and sympathy with reticence.

A note of lament. Why should not people coming to the theatre, to the races, to the fashionable and sensible London custom of sending round cards to let their friends know they have arrived? It is very provoking to find, a day too late, that an acquaintance has been in the country—someone whose courtesy one would wish to acknowledge by a little attention—has been to town on a visit, and has gone again—country people, however, are not so forgetful. I do not attempt to remember the kindness which made our country trip so much pleasanter. This leads us naturally to the vexed question of ceremonial call. Afternoon calls are undoubtedly a great bore, a great waste of time, a most unsatisfactory unfruitful occupation from which the milkman and dreamaker reap much benefit. I have seen a lady, who has been very generous of our charity to keep them flourishing, there would be no qualms in reducing their bills if a better mode of keeping up social intercourse were adopted. It has been asked over and over again, why not post your postcard instead of tolling from suburb to suburb to call on no one at home; and spend the time in more congenial occupations? A very good question, and other things being equal, but there's the rub! Other things are not equal—that is, the natural reserve of the English character is such that were it not for the iron strength of etiquette we should speedily resolve ourselves into over-dressing platoons having no common ground of meeting: the small courtesies of life, those which are the cement of society, would be so important, that they may be regarded as the capillaries of the social circulation, must have due attention paid to them if the great social system is to be kept in working order. It is merely a form of politeness that requires a small sacrifice, hard for the English reserve of character to make without much grumbling. Were it not for the small courtesies of life, the great courtesies

obliged to confess (and we do it with the worst grace in the world) that in these minor details we are not so different from the rest of the nation. The humblest class of foreigners practise a graciousness of manner, a cordial and well-bred complaisance under all circumstances, that make even their poverty a less hideous fact than among insular Britishers. No doubt much is due to the settled force of shyness which makes the Englishman so gauche—the Englishman is not a demonstrative creature. Custom, like the intense love of home life gives colour to the excuse for neglecting the punctilious observance of the only tie which at present prevents people from splitting up into small cliques, with their regretably narrowing influences. The unfortunate part of it is that the argument in favour of calling is so weak, the best that can be said of it is that no better method can be conceived for the expression of the feelings which custom has brought forward showing the folly of such a custom. But any custom which tends to induce the coalescence of society is 100 per cent better than a system of contraction revolving the social basis into an innumerable set of cliques, which would be, first exclusive, then factions. Burke spoke wisely when he said, "To love the little society to which we belong, is the source of all public affection; for the peasant the home as the centre of true society, whence it radiates to every point of the social compass, smoothing a roughness here, polishing a column there, adding cordiness and gliding through the expansion of sympathy, the practice of tact and courtesy, the constant abnegation of self in the just claim of others, the constant satisfaction of others, which others' needs prompt down." Therefore it is well to consider how the present unsatisfactory law of social etiquette may be best remedied before condemning it in favour of a worse system.

We women certainly owe a large debt of gratitude to the originator of a Woman's Industrial Exhibition, and we may be sure that the impulse it has given to our energies in stimulating everyone who can to do something for the forthcoming show, but, further, it is inducing people to take a much more rational and sensible view of life's duties. Wherever one turns one hears of fresh outlets for women's energies, new means of making money—most, I think, good as far as it goes, but not all the old or the old re-organizing, giving place to new!—everywhere that cruel monotony, conventional prejudice, is hiding shamefaced before honourable work. Only a short while since I heard that some young, energetic ladies had determined to open a florist's shop, conducting the business on strictly business principles. This is an excellent scheme, one that will benefit public taste and private enterprise, and deserves all the help that steady custom can give it; and if these lady-florists, who will honour trade by the honour they bring to it, were to establish an *esprit de corps* by

which the accessories of their own rank in life should be the first to benefit by their enterprise, the greater the gratification would be bestowed on them. By this suggestion it does not mean that the shopkeepers should simply refer to a question of supply. Were they to give the preference of their supplies to ladies having gardens rather than to the professional flower-growers, gardeners and nurserymen who have their own business to attend to, it would not be to the benefit of themselves by the little bit of amateur philanthropy for they would find the flowers carefully tended and brought to slow maturity would be much richer in colour and scent than the sappy productions of frames and hothouses that drop in a day. Again they would get a more varied assortment of flowers, they would get the flowers in season, and they would get flowers at all those odds and ends of taste which are the true secret of flower arrangement, and of which the professional florist is sublimely and hideously ignorant. The measure once set in motion there would be little difficulty in impressing contributors from all the various amateur branches to Sydney's doors by railway communication, and so a constant supply of lovely flowers would meet an ever-increasing demand.

Oh, those rattling omnibuses and rumbling cars. Where is science in this march of progress that she has not evolved some simple remedy in the construction of our roads, that will render the rumbling of the omnibus patented to fortune, and the nerves of a long-suffering public concerned for a better use? What particular wrong have we done that we should be condemned by private bus companies and Government municipalities to have every nerve set at variance with the other, as to rumbling and rattling? Why should the omnibus be a rumbling of wheels and rattling of plates that remind one of the imaginary music of the Inferno, or the tin-kettling of a country wedding. Surely if the windows were fitted with Indiarubber tubing, to act as a buffer; if the roof were slightly tilted to allow for ventilation, on the plan of railway cars, the air inside would have a chance to blow off, and the omnibus would have a chance of escaping, instead of driving one's nerves to distraction. Indiarubber is a splendid non-conductor of sound, as is proved by its use on dinner service, when the clang and clatter of the china is entirely neutralised even in the hands of the most nervous maid, and there is an inviolable peace of nerve conservation which ripples over in case of a vibration.

MORE BEALING

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

The following official notifications were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:-

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—James Campbell Orrison is the clerk in the Registrar-General's Department, in the branch for the registration of births, &c.; and Mr. Arthur Alexander Hiddell is to be a clerk in the deeds branch. Mr. Orrison is to be the clerk in the 1st instant. Mr. William John Clarke is to be a clerk in the office of the clerk of the peace, to date from the 1st January next. Mr. J. W. Armstrong is to be an appointed member of the licensing committee for the licensing year 1888-89, in place of Mr. Robert Mitchell, junior, J. P., deceased. Mr. Thomas John Jones, J. P., is to be an appointed member of the licensing committee for the licensing year 1888-89, in place of Mr. W. H. W. Gray Innes, J. P., who has been appointed licensing magistrate and official member of that court. Mr. George Rupert Evans, J. P., clerk of petty sessions, is to be appointed to the office of clerk of petty sessions at that place, such appointment to take place from 1st September next. Mr. William Hugh Connell, clerk of petty sessions at Tuena, is to be appointed to the office of registrar of the District Court at Kiana, vice Connell, relieved, to take effect from 4th September next. Mr. Robert Waddell, acting-clerk of petty sessions, Tuena, is to be appointed to the office of clerk of petty sessions at that place, to take effect from 1st February last. Mr. John T. Hobbes, clerk of petty sessions at Milton, to be appointed to the office of clerk of petty sessions at that place, to take effect from 1st September next. Mr. George Gray Brodie, chief clerk and accountant in the office of the Clerk of the Intestate Estates, to be extra clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Intestate Estates, to be promoted, to take effect from the 1st September next. Mr. Robert Neil McDiarmid, third clerk in the correspondence branch of the Registrar-General's Department, is to be promoted to take effect from the 1st instant next. Mr. W. H. Madew to be acting wardens of the fish and mining registers at Tuena, and to issue miners' rights, to take effect from the 1st instant next. Mr. W. B. Ball, on leave, such appointment to take effect from the 15th instant. Mr. J. W. Burn to be acting wardens of the fish and mining registers at Brindley, and to issue miners' rights, to take effect from the 1st instant during the absence of Mr. C. K. E. Osler, such appointment to take effect from the 6th instant. Mr. Robert William George Macdonald, clerk of petty sessions at Kiana, is to be appointed to the office of registrar of the District Court of the Department of Mines, this appointment to take effect from the 1st January, 1888.

VOLUNTEER ARRANGEMENT.—Permanent Mounted Infantry Captain Henry Glendower Bodeghen Sparrow from the Volunteer Permanent Staff, to be captain.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—It is proposed to establish Public Schools at Middle-Fallow, Glenzie's Creek, and West Wallaby.

TRUSTEES.—The Municipal Council of Wagga Wagga to be trustees of the land at Wagga Wagga, dedicated for public recreation; the Municipal Council of Raymond Terrace to be trustees of the lands at Raymond Terrace, dedicated for market, public recreation, and plantation; the Right Rev. Messrs Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn, and his successors, to be trustees of the portion of the cemetery at Bourke, set apart for Church of England burial grounds; the Right Rev. Joseph Patrick Byrne, D.D., the Rev. Laurence Bolger, Messrs. Charles Gird, William Carroll, and James Boland to be trustees of the portion of the general cemetery at Narramin, set apart for Roman Catholic burial ground.

CELEBRATION OF MARRIAGES.—The following officiating minister has been registered for the celebration of marriages:—Church of England (diocese of Sydney): Rev. Edmund Woodhouse, 10, St. Andrew's, diocese of Goulburn: Rev. John W. Cavendish-street, Stanmore.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—The supply of fireproof safes, on account of the Public Service: John Keop and Son; leather sword guards, Henry Guerin. Department of Public Works: P. J. Flanagan, bridge over Rob Roy Gully, and Inverell to Goodwindi;—Luna and W. A. Williams, do. Inverell to Goodwindi;—James Hartman, do. Public Instruction: Argenta's Hill, teacher's residence, W. Colquhoun, repairs and improvements, Stoddart and McFarlane. Department of Railways: Gatty and Flook, the construction of abutment piers and erection of superstructure of the railway bridge at Black Creek, and also the removing of existing bridge.

TRADES-UNIONISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERRALD.

Sir, The various labor organizations which have been combining for the protection of mutual interests have lately been liberally denounced by quite a host of anonymous writers; but perhaps the most unreasonable and bitter of these attacks is that which appeared in the *Standard* of the 10th inst. It appeared in a late issue of your journal. The occupation of a miner or a coal-lumper is at best no more elevating, yet your correspondent seems to expect no more than that. He complains of the "greed" and "amount" and "discretion" superior to his own, as exhibited in his letter, among the men who pass nearly half their lives deep down below the surface of the earth, and who, for the greater part of a day like other beasts of burden. And surely this writer must have been dreaming when he did not observe the tendency of the age. The men of the labor union are not men of the labor, to suit their own interests, regardless of that of the many? If this is the desire of this modern Rip Van Winkle, he is hopelessly out of touch with the times. The labor union is not a producing class were entirely at the mercy of the capitalist, when the price of labor, that kind of any other commodity, was regulated by supply and demand, and then the laborer was at the mercy of the capitalist. In fixing the rate of wages and the hours of labor, wherever we look we find the world's wealth drifting into the hands of a few, and the great body of the rich and the poor becoming more marked and defined. Were this process to continue without interference at the hands of the Government, or combination among the laboring classes, the result would be a condition most unbearable; and thus trade-unionism stepped in and brought matters back to an equitable basis. Every true man of an evenly balanced mind will admit that the laboring classes are entitled to the same rights as the unskilled will not be carried beyond reasonable limits, but

We all have the right to obtain the highest price for any commodity we wish to part with. Whether that commodity consists of land and other things, land, or the labor of our hands or brain. Capitalists join to secure the monopoly of a certain article, thus raising the price to the consumer. They purchase large tracts of land and sell it in small lots at a profit of some hundreds per cent. Even banks combine to increase their profits, whilst the legal profession is specially provided for by the Crown, and can charge most exorbitant rates for their services. All this is done for the purpose of increasing the wealth of a few, and of making the masses of the people wretched. It is a gross wrong, but as soon as a body of the working classes, who are the real producers of the national wealth, advance a claim for an increased share of the ever-growing prosperity, a host of powerful enemies are raised up to oppose them. Let us be very clearly that the cause of the masses will always be uppermost in this struggle, for their prosperity will always be a sure index to the wellbeing of the whole.

Trusting that you will be able to give space to above,
I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
J. M. G.

August 8. C. O. WALDOW.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clark's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For acrochola, scurvy, skin, and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. The words of testimonials. In bottles 50¢ each; and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. Of all chemists. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England.—[ADV.]

AS YOU LIKE IT

"Ay, marry! now unmuzzle your wisdom."--ROSALIND.

that so well-known and much-loved a man as Mr. Brunker should have elected to throw in his lot with Sir Henry Parkes, and to administer so formidable a department as that of Lands and Works, is not only a matter for congratulation and a source of satisfaction to the electors of East Sydney, but also a source of gratification to the people who prefer a sound and steadfast business man to a professional hunter, or dangerously clever politician, when the question is who shall succeed Mr. Garrett? It will be time to congratulate Sir Henry Parkes when he has to bid adieu to the most intimate familiarity with his work, and with that tribute of Parliamentary regard which falls to the lot of every Land and Minister. Nap has made up his mind that he will resign the office and the office him. Mr. Brunker will be asked to take the place of Mr. Brunker. For instance, Mr. Watson and Mr. Wright, but the Treasury is not as the Lands Department, neither is the Department of Works. A friend of mine who knows Mr. Brunker well tells me that he will resign on the amount of badgering and bullying inflicted on him in the Assembly; and that the best judge of that quantity is Mr. McKinnon.

Who will say that the hostilities allotted to peace-makers are not fairly earned by Canon Selwyn? Of course he knew what he was about when, impressed by the belief that to his calling the office of mediator is in all quarrels that threaten human distress, belongs as a sort of privilege as well as a duty, he set about the thankless task of mediating in the coal strike. He knew, for example, that the result of his efforts would be that the miners and wife, and the coal owner and his family, would be spared the horrors of a strike. He knew that in offering to bring his spouse to reason by means of a poker or a brick, is generally to be summed up in that one word "failure"; and that the mediator usually reaps as the sole reward of his well-meant intention a black eye from a male fist, and some bad scratches from female nails; and that he will be torn out of his bed by the angry wife he may consider himself lucky. Similarly, when a good-natured legislator meddles within parliamentary precincts, between two infuriated fellow legislators, he may consider himself to have had a providential escape if he emerges in a condition to go on with his legislative duties. Canon Selwyn has, it is true, some of his "mediation" without the aid of a pistol, but, after all, he is an official, and he is stigmatised by one of the principal parties in the dispute as a "Fraud," is worse than to have got a black eye for intervening in a conjugal matter. The Canon, however, has the satisfaction of knowing that his impartiality is not impugned because a miners' delegate or any other of his variety's followers thought that he was a "good faith" man. He failed in placating the implacables, but he is by no means discredited, nor does the shadow of a wrong motive rest on his patriotic efforts to bring the creators and the destroyers of labour together.

The newly-appointed Minister for Lands, about whom we have already said a few words (Mr. J. N. Brunker), having been a successful arbitrator, it is said, in a former coal-mining trouble, is undismayed by

the Canon's failure in this Curley-Gregson imbroglio, and is now trying whether a business man can succeed where an ecclesiastic did not. If the Shibboleth told us that he was, we would be inclined to believe him. But he is not. He is a man who has been in the colonies, and announced to the world by the manifesto of Mr. Curley, is really the gist of the trouble, then Mr. Brunker will enter upon his mediatorial functions under auspices more than doubtful or discouraging. "The unequal distribution of wealth," declared by that gentleman and by Mr. Ninian Melville to be at the bottom of this strike, would be a terrible question even for the Conciliation Court of Archangels to settle. How Mr. Brunker, who is himself a "business man" and not an angel of any sort or degree, will be able to

concoct the basis of an agreement between the belligerents when one party produces his grievance in this ridiculously vague and unbusiness-like form is rather a puzzle. The public had been taught and told that the present strike was meant to bring about an agreement over which the mine-owners were said by the mine-workers to have been "ability-shalling." People are expected that (to men of ordinary intelligence) the people who are the mine-owners should be able to make an agreement which should deal satisfactorily with certain difficulties and alleged grievances. (When was a miner ever without a "grievance," I wonder?) Practically, and in two words, the "dirt" grievance being put forward as the powerful one—the thing wanted was "higher wages." But, according to Mr. James Curley's latest proclamation, the miners want something far transcending the dimensions of "extra dirt pay."

The agitator, speaking for the miners, say they have all along wanted—and the strike, of course, is meant to emphasize that want—to adjust the profits of mine-owners by determining the wages of labour. The "unequal distribution of wealth" is their grievance, just as it was a grievance of Jack Cade and Wat Tyler, and to the ring-leaders of scores of insurrections and riots in more modern times. I think every one will wish Godspeed to Mr. Branker, and if the attitude of the spokesman of the Trades and Labour Council and of the Sydney unions generally, as well as that assumed by the Southern miners and the local representatives of labour cause, will justify a forecast that the Brexton riot will not have any appreciable result in bringing about the preliminary meeting of labour and capital from which—I fear—without much warrant—a general pacification is expected. The danger is that Mr. Curley, having found that he has made a hideous mess of it, will be able to persuade his numerous followers that the other side ought to be punished for his blunders.

I don't think that Mr. H. C. Russell, the Government Agent, was maliciously and willfully provoked Sir William Manning to plead the cause of general or liberal education against special scientific instruction by the presidential address which he delivered to the Australian Association last Tuesday. But none the less I do admire Sir William for his pluck in bearing in their den some hundreds of philosophers, professors, scientific guesse, scientists, and miscellaneous amateurs of rank, who were present to oppose his views. His opposition is now dubbed "Scientism." Sir William Manning is quite right. Education must not be limited to the moribund development of special "isms." We want educated public men in this colony much more than people who

of the newly-fledged association was the proper philosophy to add time for the Chancellor of the University to throw away down the gaudies may be questionable. One must remember that what we had collected our "scientific" rubbish from all quarters that Australia, and that Mr. Russell, in trumpeting the big drum of science as loudly as he could, meant no more than to do them honour. And no one can deny that the historical part of his paper

address was really interesting, while housing in it was really aggressive. In praise of Professor Liveridge, the "true and first" inventor of the Australasian Association, and of Mr. Russell, his able conductor and the Association's first president, it would be hard to say too much. Intercolonial assemblages like this are certainly the most useful and the most patriotic form of Mutual Admiration on a large scale that we can ever hope to develop, and I, for one, wish every success to this enterprise.

While indulging my curiosity (a sadly ignorant one I fear, in matters naval and nautical) with a good square look at the new flagship from my favourite point at Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, and comparing her, as a destroyer, with the *Katoon*, I could not help thinking that, if the British strike, and we could trust the *Albatross* without any other motive power than steam, we would do it with the whole body of New South Wales coal miners were with one consent to take their tools out of the mines. I dare say the odds against such a contingency are enormous, but surely it is within the bounds of possibility if Mr. Macquarie's Chair, and the usual distribution of wealth" should some day become generally popular with the miners throughout the colony. The 10-knot cruiser in such a case would become a very powerful floating battery, to be anchored in the most commanding position in Port Jackson, and there to stop. But perhaps the Admiral has a larger

stored away in some safe place, so that a general coal-miner's strike will find him as well prepared to it as the Commissioner of Railways says he is. And now let me unamaze a little grievance with the authorities. Way is the Orlando painted black—all

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.--FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

In Banco.—(Before their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice WINDEYER, and Mr. Justice STEPHEN.)

WOOLCOTT V. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.
Mr. Cohen, instructed by Dr. G. J. Sly, appeared for

The plaintiff (appellant), and Mr. Salomons, Q.C., and Mr. Armstrong, instructed by Mr. George Martinich (counsel for the defendant), for the respondents.

In the District Court Judge Wilkinson, the Court delivered judgment.

The Chief Justice said that the issue was one which arose from the facts pleaded before him.

District Court Judge Wilkinson. The plaintiff, Charles A. Woodcut, claimed for salary for the months of January and February, 1987. The defendants' plea was never introduced.

The Court found for the plaintiff under section 51 of section 6 of the 43 Vic. No. 3 (Sydney Corporation Act) plaintiff could not recover. He confessed that he was unable at the present moment to understand the point, as it was very much upon the consideration of the District Court Judge and not being argued before the Court he was really at a loss.

The Court found for the defendants in this way:

"I find a verdict for the defendant (see section 51, Sydney Corporation Act) and award costs against the plaintiff." (reversed 18th April). The declaration being simply an ambidextrous count. But by consent assess the damages at £135 6s. 8d. If the Court is so divided I find that the plaintiff did serve as town clerk for

January and February, 1887.¹ So that in point of fact the Judge found that plaintiff did not leave the office of the defendant on the 1st of January, but he seemed to have found for the defendants on the point of law raised by their counsel, which they were unable to rely upon in this Court. The Judge said that he was not prepared to give effect to the judgment of his Honor, in the way of plaintiff's recovery. Independently, however, of that consideration he was of opinion that plaintiff was entitled to his wages until the 1st of March, 1886, and that it was not only necessary to look at the documents to see that plaintiff was entitled to recover. It appeared that on the 1st of January, 1886, plaintiff was absent from the office of the defendant for three months, and that the defendant applied to the corporation for six months' leave of absence. Nothing seemed to have been done with that application until the 21st December, 1886, when a resolution was passed that the defendant should be allowed to have his remuneration should be offered to Mr. Woolcott on his retirement. That resolution was not officially communicated to plaintiff until the 21st January, though the plaintiff having arrived from the 1st January up to the 21st date, was granted leave of absence until a decision was arrived at as to what should be done with his application. On the 1st of March, 1886, three months having then expired, the corporation met and passed a resolution offering plaintiff £200 as an equivalent for three months' leave of absence, and that the defendant should be allowed to have his remuneration should be offered to Mr. Woolcott on his retirement. It could not be more than three months dating from January, because plaintiff was serving them, and it must be the months of March, April, and May, for which he claimed. For those reasons, he thought the verdict should be entered for

plaintiff. **MR. JUSTICE WINDYER**, agreed with his Honor that judgment must be for the plaintiff. That was the conclusion at which he had arrived after a perusal of the documents filed before yesterday. If the plaintiff did not wish to accept the offer made to him by the defendant's counsel as his offer, he was clearly entitled to be paid, and he was entitled to presume when they offered him three months' leave of absence in answer to his letter, that he was entitled to be paid for the time he had been from the time he ceased to discharge the duties of his office. Under the circumstances appearing in the case, he was of opinion that the District Court Judge was right in his decision. He was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to recover but for the point of law that had been raised.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN thought there was everything to be said on the finding that the plaintiff had served for the two months, and he was convinced that the intervention of the parties was that the three months' leave of absence should be prospective, and not retrospective.

The plaintiff was awarded costs of £100 for the plaintiff for £133 6s. 8d., with costs of the present motion.

NOONAN V. FRITCHARD.

Mr. FIELD, instructed by Mr. W. L. C. Connel, appeared for the defense. The case was called on for trial. The action, which was one by Patrick Noonan, a farmer of Hornaby, fruitgrower, against Edward Pritchard, a Chateauville, railway contractor, was tried before Judge J. J. Sullivan, sitting at the County Court, on the 22nd instant. The case was brought by plainiff's solicitor to recover £25 for a quantity of sheepcrops supplied by him to defendant's contractor, who had refused to accept the same claimed, and it was now sought to obtain judgment for the sum claimed, and to have the rule nisi to set this verdict aside, on the grounds that there was no evidence to show the existence of a contract between the parties, and that certain portions of the evidence were wrongly admitted.

The Chief Justice said that the Court very reluctantly had to set out no hope that it would be made absolutely final. They thought that the matter was possibly arguable, and a good deal of weight might be put on the fact that the sheepcrops were brought without any bill of lading. The sheepcrops were laid down by Act of Parliament that the Courts should not be authorized to grant a rule nisi unless there was some evidence that the sheepcrops were brought without any bill of lading. There were no merits on the part of defendant, though, technically speaking he might be entitled to a nonsuit.

Mr. FIELD said that he would like to sit on the bench on the 22nd instant as the matter.

The Chief Justice said that the Court had no power to set aside the verdict.

IT was announced that the matter had been settled, and the case was struck out of the list.

IN RE JAMES WOOD.

Mr. Digby appeared for the applicant, James Wood, and moved to make absolute a rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus for the respondent, Mary Ann Guernin, and respectfully prayed that the writ might issue forthwith, and respectively seven months, three, five, six, and nine years, on the ground that he was the legal custodian of the children of that they had been unlawfully removed from his custody by the respondent, Mary Ann Guernin, and that she was his wife's mother, and that other grounds set out in his affidavit. Dr. Sly appeared for the respondent Mary Ann Guernin, and moved to dismiss the application, and to make absolute a rule nisi to suppress the application on the ground that applicant was not entitled to the writ, and that she was the legal custodian of the children.

After the affidavits filed had been read the case was adjourned for a week, in order that applicant might have an opportunity of filing an affidavit in reply.

IN RE PARTIE JAMES M'WANN (PART HEARD).

Mr. Sly, instructed by Messrs. J. H. Fitzhugh and Co., appeared for the applicant, and moved to make absolute a rule nisi for a prohibition directed against Joshua Bay, F. M., of the Tweed River, and Simon Bathgate, of Lawrence, Clarence county, to restrain them from interfering with the applicant's possession of the premises situated on the Tweed River.

The applicant M'Swann was charged at the Brunswick circuit court with the crime of larceny, to wit: stealing from the property of Simon Bathgate, the property of Simon Bathgate. Mr. Coffey, appearing for the defendant, moved for a continuance of the trial until the next term of the court, on the ground that the defendant was unable to obtain counsel. The court granted the motion, and the trial was postponed until the next term of the court. The defendant was then arraigned on the charge of larceny, and the trial was held on the 10th day of June, 1887. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the defendant to the penitentiary for the term of one year. The defendant was then committed to the custody of the sheriff of the county of Brunswick.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that the case had been raised out of time, and that the magistrates had no jurisdiction to set aside the decision on the ground that the title to the land being in dispute the magistrates had no jurisdiction.

This matter, which had been partly heard on the previous day, was now re-argued, and the Court delivered its judgment.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that the question for the decision for the Court was whether the magistrates had power, in order to determine the right to the logs, to determine the right to the land in other words whether or not as the magistrates discovered that they had to determine the right to the land, they ought not to have held at once that they had no jurisdiction to interfere. He confessed that he was not sure.

during the argument he had very great doubt as to whether the jurisdiction of the magistrates was not completely ousted, and he was not at the present moment quite clear upon the subject; but as Mr. Justice Stephen was clear upon the matter, he was not disposed to dissent from their Honors upon the point. There were very strong arguments indeed for the position put forward by Mr. Colley. First of all, the Statute 19 Vic., chapter 24, did give the right to the magistrates to determine title to goods, and it was argued that if incidentally it

became necessary to determine title to land, also in order to be able to decide as to the title to the goods, then the magistrate must have power to determine it for that purpose, and therefore for that purpose only. As an authority for that position the case of *exparte Welch*, 1 N. S. L. R., page 254, might be cited, but it is not in the case of *Dovey v. Child*, 1 N. S. L. R. 254. *Ex. Division*. Paragraph 172—although the question of title to land did not arise there—the Judges held that magistrates had the power to decide to decide the question of title to land in order to make an order, and therefore if it was necessary to inquire into the title to land in order to decide title to goods.

Mr. Justice Dwyer said that it was not necessary for the Court to decide whether justices had any inherent power to issue writs of habeas corpus. He said that it was not necessary for them on the present occasion to go into that question, because it appeared to him that the writs were not necessary.

expenditure in order to reduce them; the amounts included in the estimates of the Colonial Secretary, the estimate of the "Volunteer Force Reserve," which stood at £25,000, reduced to £15,000, and that for Immigration General Fund, from £70,000 to £60,000. The total reduction was £10,000 in the Colonial Secretary's department £50,000. On the general heading of "Treasurer," the reductions in money were—Warlike Stores, £8000 to £5000; Military and Naval Messages, £11,000 to £12,500; Insurance on Imports and Shipments, £5,000 to £7,000; Interest on Loans, £10,000 to £9,000; Interest on Advances, £12,000 to £10,000; Interest on Bonds, £10,000 to £9,000; Interest on Funds, Sinking, &c., in Equity, &c. £10,000 to £7,000; Stores and Stationery, £110,000 to £100,000; Clothing and Light, £7,000 to £5,000; Unemployment, £10,000 to £8,000. In all, the total reduction in the Treasurer's Department amounted to £20,000. Under the general heading of "Public Instruction Department," the reductions made were—Wages, £20,000 to £15,000; Salaries, £10,000 to £8,000; Books, £5,000 to £4,000; Additions, £10,000 to £8,000.

"to schools, and teachers' residences," \$40,000 to \$40,000.00; "for hire of schools," \$15,000 to \$10,000; "technical education," \$20,000 to \$5,000; "addition, etc., to Art G. building," \$20,000 to \$50,000; there was also an error in the reduction of the addition, which, with the reductions mentioned above, made the total of deductions made in the estimate for the Public Instruction Department, \$450,000, and the estimate for the Department of Justice was reduced from \$281,417 to \$278,517. The above reductions in the estimate for the Department of Lands were \$40,000.00; travel, \$10,000.00; and the estimate for the Department of Agriculture was \$10,000.00.

expenses, local food, forage, transport, reduced to £20,000; £10,000 for temporary conditional purchases; £10,000 for temporary extra services; assistance, £12,000 to £9000; 1 to licensed surveyors, £130,000 to £120,000; the "survey of converted prelates," &c., £20,000 was down upon the estimate, but it was struck off "regulation and general survey of colony," £25,256 reduced to £22,765; in the estimates of the Public Works Department the reductions made were:—"Erection police station and officers' quarters," £13,000 to £6000.

"Public clocks for country and suburban towns," \$200,000; "Schools," \$100,000; "Royal Navy Home," £2000 to £1000; "Expenses of working punts," £400 to £8000; "Approaches to Cross Country roads and bridges, Lane Cove River," £4000 to £25,000; "Tanks and wells," £50,000, to £25,000; "Additional roads, Richmond River district," £4000 to £2000; following items were struck out by them altogether:

"Water supply, Germanton," £2000; "removing obstructions, Nambucca River," £2000; "additional punts dredged," £2000; "jetty at Byron Bay," £2500; "jetty at Coff's Harbour," £2000; "Dawes Battery, School

Artillery instruction, £4000; "Balmain Courthouse" £2550; "Post-office, £6000; "erection of entrance gates and lodges, £1000; "University of Sydney, £3000; "Eastern suburbs Council house, £4000; "Courthouse, Wollongong—dwars, £1000 and fencing, £200; "St Leonards Courthouse, £2550; "bridge over Snowy River, Buckley's Crossing, £1836; "bridge, Murrumbidgee River, at Murrumbidgee, £11,000; "bridge, Paterson River" £1000; "bridge, Pitt River, £1000; "More's, £1,000; "bridge, Mantilla River, £700; "bridge, Bingham, £4000; "deductions in the estimates of the Corporation of Public Works amounted £128,166; and

the heading of "Secretary for Railways" there was an estimate of "Salaries and wages of general staff" £18,320, which was reduced by £20,000, making it £1,833,320; under the heading of "Minister-General" there was an estimate of £1766, which was reduced to £1766, the reductions made in the estimates of the Mines Department were "allowance to mining surveyors," £2000 to £1100; "management of public works," £2500 to £1100;

in parks and recreation grounds." \$8900 to \$9000 in the aggregate the deductions amounted to \$311,434 with the exception of one item of \$23,550. The reductions were further made after the estimates of expenditure had been sent back from the Cabinet, where they had already been reduced from their original condition by, approximately, one and a quarter million; Mr. Scarlett took some items down given him by witness, and made some calculations; the paper produced showed some of those calculations; Mr. Dibbs was determined to bring

out a surplus, and it was necessary some one should take down the figures. Mr. Scarlett took down the figures, showing a surplus of \$209,794. Mr. Dilworth said that would meet his view of the matter, and it would enable him to tell the House the world was \$209,000 to the red. The deficit of 1889; there was no other estimates to go through; they were enough there from the beginning to the end of the figure in blue pencil on the memorandum produced. The figures were made by witnesses; the figures \$208,796 were made by witnesses; the figures \$209,794 were made by Scarlett's figures, but below them witness had put in

estimated revenue, and by the subtraction brought out a deficit as £478,346; the estimated revenue, before the figures were touched at all, was £8,415,450, and the estimated expenditure, £8,918,796; the revenue being deducted from that expenditure left a deficiency of £479,340; the estimates were put down, and the deduction made from them before they began to touch the Estimates at all, and the deficiency stated was what upset Mr. Phipps.

Mr. Rogers: What estimates did you begin with the night?

Witness: We began with the estimates of revenue; \$29,754 surplus was the result arrived at; Scarlett; Mr. Dibbs, when he knew this, said he would have to reduce the deficit for 1835; witness asked what he did under Mr. Dibbs's instructions, or by the direction of Mr. Dibbs; Mr. Dibbs went away shortly after the result was announced, but before he went he ordered supper for witness and also for the others who had been detained at the Treasury; witness does not remember saying anything further about the accounts that night to Mr. Dibbs; the figures were complete.

finished before they left the Treasury that night: some of the additions were corrected, and witness found the sum to amount to £243,000; he told Mr. Dibble that night that he ought to inform his colleagues of what had taken place, but what alterations had been made; and Mr. Dibble said that would be twelve o'clock on the following day; witness handed him a printed copy of the statement, and told him that it showed a larger amount as a surplus than was shown on the previous night: he was very pleased with it; witness went to the House that night, as a financial statement was to be made: Mr. Dibble made the speech

and very shortly afterwards the Government returned from office; the copy of the statement produced with the words "for revision" on it was simply a direction to the Government printer to print a copy with the alterations made in the midnight copy inserted, and the Estimates came back from the printer altered on the following morning; Mr. Dibbs got copies of them, and they were taken to the House; witness had been 35 years in the Treasury, and had served many Treasurers.

Mr. Rogers: Is there any ever known as Colonial Treasurer?

Mr. Barker objected to the question on the ground that it could only be a matter of opinion as to whether such was or was not right or wrong.

Mr. Rogers contended that such a question could be asked as to the inviolable practice of Treasurer.

Mr. Barton said that a newspaper report of the evidence given by Mr. Barker showed that Mr. Barker had stated that "every Treasurer alters his figures," but this (Mr. Barton) said

Mr. Barton said that, in the event of that evidence being admitted, what position would his clients be in, suppose that the jury found that the defendant had been negligent?

were to make a motion for a new trial? The defendants admitted that they did not admit as an incontestable thing that after the estimates had been settled by the Cabinet—after the Cabinet had been through them in the usual course—a Treasurer was justified in altering them afterwards behind the backs of his colleagues. Even supposing it was allowable to reduce the estimates in that peculiar way, Mr. Dibbs afterwards exercised a still further power. Whether that was done in the exercise of his judgment or not, the defendants admitted, said the question was whether that was a proper thing to do. Was it unusual? Was it without authority?

that not a material part of the defence. The question of materiality was conclusively involved. If the plaintiffs gave evidence on that point in the first case, were the defendants to be shut out from doing so? The question was whether what Mr. Dibbs had done was fairly and honourably done. Were the defendants not entitled to show that no other treasurer had ever done that kind of thing? They wanted to show whether there was a course of practice in the department which tended to show that dealing of that kind was unfair.

question whether it would be a very important matter for the jury to consider whether the thing was alleged to have been done was proper or not; but that was not the question now considering. It seemed to him to be wholly immaterial to consider whether or not it had been done by the treasurers. Supposing it was elicited that it had never been done, that would throw no light upon the question whether it was right and proper to do it. The origin

question upon which it was desired to elicit testimony was asked not only without objection, but rather on a suggestion from the defendants' side, that the question should be asked. Objectionable evidence obtained under circumstances of that kind did not open the door to follow it up by evidence in rebuttal. He must reject that evidence.

The witness, in the course of further examination by Mr. Rogers, said the financial statement was made on December 11; witness did not find that the last mislead Mr. Dibble was the slightest discrepancy there was.

any other matter; Mr. Dibbs, up to the time he left the Treasury, never charged witness with having misled him in any way; next to Mr. Eagar witness was the chief officer of the Treasury; the accounts were always left to witness; before Mr. Dibbs left the Treasury he left a memorandum addressed to the officers, testifying to the high esteem in which he held them and the assistance they had rendered him on November 30th, 1898, witness met Mr. Dibbs in Macquarie-street; Mr. Dibbs was with Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. ... and Mr. Fletcher.

Minister for Mines; Mr. Fletcher beckoned to witnesses, as he went up to them and shook hands with Mr. Fletcher then. Mr. Dibbe put out his left hand to witness; witness

NEWCASTLE

quarters that there is any strike; consequently no 14 days' notice has been given on either side, and the mine being nearly exhausted by leavages back the pillars and tops. I expect my main road will shortly collapse, so that if there should be a cessation of work for two months I will not then have any coal left to work.

ADELAIDE, FRIDAY.
The South Australian Gas Company has determined not to allow the Newcastle strike to affect their works. Several days ago they forwarded a cable to England ordering a

out or cessation of work were in existence before this general strike only one—the Verndale—was in the Masters' Association, and at the meeting on 21st July Mr. Fletcher distinctly offered on behalf of the proprietors of the colliery that the miners there would have "whatever the

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE.—Very remarkable disappearance of all dirt from everything by using Hudson's Extract of Sassaaparilla. Purity, health, perfect satisfaction by its regular daily use. For clothes, linen, knives, forks, dishes, saucepans, and all domestic washing.—[ADVT.]

Minister for Lands. Most of the leading townsmen of East and West Maitland were present. The Mayor (Mr. John Gillies) was in the chair. It was decided that a public banquet be tendered to Mr. Brunker at an early date, and an address presented thereat. A committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements.

Company.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is acknowledged to be the most efficacious for restoring to gray hair its youthful color and beauty. It removes dandruff, cures itching and cleanses the scalp. Try it. Sold everywhere.-(Adv.)

National Library of Australia

that, underlying all the anti-Chinese excitement here, there was a poetic and pathetic vein of feeling.

A survey of the Customs duties collected at Sydney for the period from January 1 to August 31, for the years 1887 and 1888, give respectively £1,313,986 and £1,248,875, showing a decrease for 1888 of £70,062.

THOMAS HANSEN, charged at Melbourne with the manslaughter of Hugh McKinnon, second mate of the *Lancaster*, has been sentenced to four years' hard labour.

The general meeting yesterday in connection with the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science was numerously attended, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the matters brought on for discussion.

The action of Dibbs v. the *Daily Telegraph* Newspaper Company was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court. The examination of Mr. James Thomson, formerly consulting accountant and chief inspector of accounts at the Treasury, was resumed.

Reference to the land laws, the Premier says, in regard to young women taking selections and then marrying and thereby losing their selections in consequence, that he is altogether in favour of there being no provisions of the law to stand in the way of the land going with the woman on her going into matrimony.

The steamer *Rosella* has gone ashore on the South Spit at Manning Heads.

It has been resolved to establish a branch of the Free Trade Association at Wollongong.

The annual sheep-shearer's show has been opened at Melbourne under good auspices.

A proposition from the Melbourne bankers to raise the deposit rates has not been favourably entertained by the Sydney banks, and it is now understood that the Victorian bankers will fall in with the views of the Sydney office.

The Council of Young have authorised the Mayor to apply to the Governor-in-Council for authority to contract a loan of £12,000, of which £4000 is to be applied to the erection of a mechanical institute, town hall, and free library.

The attendance at the Melbourne Exhibition yesterday numbered 9543.

The Victorian Farmers' Association has resolved to ask the Victorian Government to take the license fee off Victorian-grown tobacco.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works met yesterday afternoon, when evidence was given on the subject of the harbour improvements at Newcastle.

Mr. BURNER, M.L.A., is in conference with the miners at Newcastle. He appears hopeful that he will be able to bring the masters and men together in a conference, with a view to the amicable settlement of the strike.

The Trades Hall Council at Melbourne have received a letter from the secretary of the Miners' Association acknowledging the receipt of £500 as an "indication of the earnestness of the council's desire to render prompt aid." Mr. Curley says that the situation has been forced on the miners, and that labour must unite to oppose oppression.

The miners were paid yesterday for the week's work prior to the strike. The strike begins at the end of next week. There is only enough money in hand now to pay each man 12s.

SPARKS at a banquet given to him at Bourke, the Governor referred to the unhappy dispute in the coal trade, and expressed a hope that by mutual concession an agreement honourable and satisfactory to both parties would be arrived at, by which a national calamity would be averted.

The South Australian Gas Company state that they are determined not to allow the strike to affect their works, and have ordered coal from England.

An interesting gymnastic display was given at the Y.M.C.A. Hall last night by the boys' classes, assisted by a few adult members.

The steamer *Angara*, which was on Cockburn reef, Torne Strait, for 10 days, arrived in Sydney yesterday. The water was confined to her forehold.

H.M.S. *DIAMOND* will sail for Auckland to-day.

A RETURN has been prepared by the Government Statist of Victoria of the area under crop in the colony for wheat, tobacco, and vines.

There is great excitement in Hobart over the discovery of a supposed case of small-pox. All precautions have been taken to prevent contagion.

The property of the City Land Company, Adelaide, is to be sold to Melbourne syndicates. The total purchase-money is £155,000.

THERE were 19 mining accidents in Tasmania last year, four of which proved fatal.

The Permanent Submarine Miners and Mounted Infantry Corps were formally gazetted yesterday.

Special services were held in many of the Churches of England churches, in city and country yesterday, for the purpose of general intercession and prayer for rain.

We have touched on various aspects of the trouble at Newcastle, but there is one phase of the subject on which sufficient has not been said, and that is, the relation of the strike to the public. There are three separate parties who are sufferers by the contest—the miners themselves, the proprietors of the collieries affected, and the community generally. The action that has taken place has resulted from the voting of three thousand men. The number of shareholders in the collieries affected cannot be stated accurately, but it would not be more than half the number of the miners who are directly responsible for the strike. As to the number of outsiders affected, it exceeds that of miners and shareholders together more than ten times over. That number includes in this colony all the men who did not vote in the matter, but who are thrown out of work, all the shareholders in the Gas Company, all the consumers of gas. It includes the Government as the owner of tramways and railways, and may include all persons who travel by them. In Victoria the number is almost equally large, for so many industries are dependent on steam, that the industrial activity of the metropolis is paralysed, and the whole railway system of the colony is threatened. The Gas Company may have to leave the city in darkness, and the Exhibition may be closed at night. South Australia is almost in a similar position. Queensland, New Zealand, and Tasmania are, happily for themselves, not entirely dependent for their fuel on the Newcastle miners, and are now making desperate exertions to develop their own coal resources, and to release themselves permanently, to some extent at least, from subjection to a trades union whose ways are mysterious. Victoria is trying to do the same thing, although it is struggling with greater difficulty. It has some coal seams, though they are expensive to work, but the people will willingly tax themselves rather than be taxed by the miners of Newcastle. But whatever compensation may ultimately come to the other colonies in this way, none the less is there at present great loss, inconvenience, and suffering. The effect of this strike reaches from Thursday Island, on the north-east, to King George's Sound on the south-west; but as the population of three of the largest cities is affected, we shall be well within the mark if we say that three hundred thousand people have been attacked by three thousand, and that in this colony alone there are at least a hundred thousand persons threatened.

The miners say, "We have rights, and we will enforce them," the masters say, "We have rights, and we will protect them." The suffering public—which, except in letters to the press, is inarticulate—has it any rights, and if so, can it protect them? The miners

can deliver their attack, because they are organised; the masters can stand on their defence, because they, too, are organised, though only in a minor degree; but the great suffering public is unorganised, and for that reason is helpless. If it were organised, it would, as respects numbers, be the strongest of the three, but it is put upon simply because it is a helpless victim. If the two belligerents could keep their quarrel to themselves, neutrals might even then suffer to some extent indirectly, but they would not be made direct sufferers. But as it is, such are the conditions of the warfare that the unarmed neutrals are directly attacked, and are made to suffer unnecessarily.

This is the point to which the attention of the suffering public should be specially directed. The fight is specifically between the Newcastle Miners' Union and the proprietors represented in the Northern Collieries Association. These alone have been parties to the negotiations and conferences that have proved so futile; all other coal-owners and coal-getters are outside the ring. Even the labourers attached to the mines whose works have been stopped have no voice or vote in the matter. Take, for instance, the Greta colliery. It is not in the Masters' Union, and there is no quarrel with it, yet the works have been stopped. Whether the Great Northern Mine is to be allowed to work or not is to be settled neither by the owners, nor the miners, nor by the smaller collieries in the neighbourhood, whether working by tribute or by day labour, are stopped, though neither men nor masters have had a say in the matter. All the Southern miners are told to await the orders of the Northern Union; they are forbidden at their peril to supply the northern customers, and will only be allowed to work if their pecuniary contributions are likely to do more good to the cause than their supply of coal is likely to do harm.

Now, that being the state of the case, we have next to ask what is the meaning of the policy that is being thus so sternly enforced, and upon what principle does it rest? The answer is not a matter of conjecture, because it has been openly avowed. The miners say, "We are engaged in a fight; our object is victory, and victory as quickly and completely as possible. We look upon everything as lawful that will enable us to achieve that end. Our object is to smite our employers, and if the blows we can aim directly are not severe enough, we must hit at them through others." All this is very intelligible; we can understand it if we do not approve of it. The public is to be made to suffer in order that in their agony they may bring pressure to bear upon the employers. In order to make the public move, its sufferings must be made as acute as possible; the supply of coal must be cut off in every available form; miners that would work must not be allowed to work; masters that would sell must not be allowed to sell. If neutrals were to be allowed to go on producing, the want of coal, though great, would not be so great; and the public suffering, though severe, would not be so severe. The miners are not guilty of the hypocrisy of professing any sympathy with the public, but they defend their conduct by the military necessities of the situation. They are obliged to make neutrals suffer, because it is the only way of carrying on the war efficiently, and "all is fair in love and war."

So it may be perhaps the most principled, but it is fair against neutrals, and if the principle is once acted upon, does it not put an end to neutrality, and force the would-be neutrals to come in as belligerents, at least so far as may be necessary for their own protection? That is exactly the question which the neutrals are now called upon to consider. Never before in the history of the colony has there been a strike in which there has been such a deliberate attempt to make the public suffer as a means of victory, and never before has the question been raised so distinctly.—Is the public bound to suffer in silence and unresistingly? By what law, by what equity, by what moral canon, by what principle of Christianity, by what rule of social expediency are a hundred thousand people—this colony—to allow themselves to be victimised by three thousand, and yet make no attempt to seek redress? Is it a necessity of the case that so large a majority should be helpless against so small a minority? Is there any kind of political obligation, which makes such docile submission right in the interest of liberty or of order? This is a question which every thoughtful citizen just now to ask himself, and ought, if possible, to try and answer. Is a self-constituted body like the Miners' Union or the Masters' Association which discusses and manoeuvres in secret to control the motive power in every factory, and be a despot by every hearthstone? We boast that we are living under responsible government; we are being governed *generally* and with a vengeance, but where is the responsibility?

The proceedings during the week in connection with the inauguration of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science have been of a most encouraging character throughout, from the gathering in the Great Hall of the University on Tuesday evening onwards. The end of the Science season has now been arrived at, and the Association may be fairly said to have entered upon its real work in earnest. If any encouragement were wanting to the projectors it has doubtless been found in the fullest measure, not only in the cordial acknowledgment their work has received from the Press throughout Australia, but in the manner the scheme has been taken up by the large roll of members, who added no less than eighty to their numbers on Tuesday last. We have already said something in these columns about the aims and objects of the Association, and what has been said need not be repeated here. The organisation has thoroughly engrafted itself upon the colonies, and the effect of the action formally taken at the University will be happily felt, we do not hesitate to believe, over many years. Its good results will be found evidencing themselves in every direction of investigation and enterprise, we may hope, and the whole fabric of Australian life and thought will be strengthened by their action.

The addresses delivered on Tuesday night will doubtless have been read with eager interest by many thousands besides those privileged to hear them. Although there were upwards of seven hundred persons present in the Great Hall of the University, this

number by no means represents the full strength of the Association. Still less can it convey any adequate idea of the measure of interest which those proceedings excited amongst the great body of intelligent and thinking people who are outside the organisation. Thousands who do not belong to the Association, and whose names may perhaps never be entered on its members' roll, will watch its progress with sympathetic interest, and participate in the impetus it is calculated to give to scientific study and research. Countries like these, rich in natural gifts, are the legitimate and proper field for the application of scientific principles to the most practical affairs of everyday life, just as much as the characteristic flora and fauna they exhibit are the material amongst which the scientific enquirer of the more abstract and theoretic class delights to labour. Development with us depends on increase of knowledge in those directions which will place at our disposal the readiest acquaintance with our resources, and the most effective means of getting at them and turning them to the best practical account when found; just as the scientific mining of the present is as different from the surface-scratching of thirty or forty years ago as the charts and instruments which Mr. RUSSELL uses at the Observatory every day differ from those of Sir THOMAS BRIDGES as he exhibited to the members of the Association on Tuesday afternoon.

The Presidential address of Mr. RUSSELL at the inaugural proceedings was full of matter and suggestions for thought, and the characteristic compliment it paid to Professor LIVERIDGE, "round whom everything has revolved in perfect order to the complete preparation of that meeting," was as graceful as it was deserved. One of the first duties of the Association, as the PRESIDENT put it, will be to work up all the facts known in every branch of Australasian science which are more immediately connected with the advancement of the colonies; and it was a well-conceived allusion of Mr. RUSSELL, when speaking of the labour all this would entail on the already sufficiently hard-worked men upon whom its discharge will mainly depend, to remind himself and those whom he addressed that of the workers of the British Association at home exactly the same thing might be said. "These men," said the President in his address, "are not the men of leisure but the busy men of science who do the work, and it is very instructive to watch how they respond to the call of the Association; it comes like a call to arms that must be responded to, and is responded to often at great personal sacrifice, and with no other motive than loyalty to the cause they serve." This is the spirit that the local Association will aim at calling forth among our own scientific leaders, to bring them out of their studious retirement and place them more *en rapport* with the great body of often ill-directed and waste intellectual force around them. And though our four millions of population may not expect to make the same display of talented workers that the United Kingdom does with its thirty-seven millions, everyone may join with confidence in the President's hope that the Association will be the means of bringing to the front many men of ability, if not of genius, who have a keen love for science and investigation, and who are willing to take up some of the subjects set down, and to work them out.

It was quite natural, of course, that Sir WILLIAM MANNING, speaking in the University of which he is Chancellor, should have put in a word for other subjects amid so much talk about science. His hope that the attractions of science will not take the youth of the colony too much away from general education was, however, somewhat discounted by the PRESIDENT's reference to the two interests—if they be two—in his address. The conflict between science and the humanities is an old one, and has been before now a favourite acedemical bone of contention; but it is a question after all if these two matters really are in antagonism. As Mr. RUSSELL happily if somewhat comprehensively put it, nature and man are correlative, and therefore true science must embrace both studies. Philosophy and the languages are sciences as much as astronomy and geology in the literal meaning of the term, and we are ready to attach the broadest significance to the PRESIDENT's words when he said that the Association stands as a protest against the short-sighted and utilitarian policy of those who would cultivate only what they characteristically call the bread-and-butter sciences. The fear of Sir WILLIAM that the great attractions of scientific study will lead many to neglect the writings of antiquity and the thoughts and actions of those who live in history, came fittingly enough on the occasion and in the place where it received expression. But considered in the light of experience and from a *practical* point of view, there is no reason to apprehend any such danger in this direction, when it is remembered that the student's taste and talent and bent of character will continue to indicate the paths he shall pursue in a manner too imperative to brook denial. He who loves letters will study letters, and not vainly pursue the beetles and butterflies of the naturalist, any more than the latter will burn the midnight oil over the pages of Plato or a tome of Confucius or Zoroastrian philosophy.

If the weather is a subject of perennial interest to Englishmen because it tides them over conversational shallows, no one can wonder at its hold upon the attention of Australians, to whom the variations in our very variable rainfall may be symbols of prosperity or ruin. Not long ago we were all rejoicing at bounteous rains. Now we are holding special services in the churches, and praying for a return of the fertilising showers upon which so many hopes and interests depend. With a renewal of prayers for rain we have, as often before, a revival of the old controversy between those who advocate and those who condemn or ridicule the practice. That controversy has never yet led to substantial results, and perhaps it never will. Compulsory prayer is not to be thought of, and in a free country the voluntary action of those who resort to public prayer for that which would benefit their neighbours as well as themselves is hardly a cause for the interference of offensive comment on the part of others. A correspondent, who guards himself against the supposition that he traces the dryness of the season to the late outbreak of feeling against the Chinese, points out that the drought immediately followed the agitation. Surely there must have been some unconscious suggestion

in his mind of a connection between the two things, otherwise what accounts for the reference? There are others who are unwilling to regard disastrous visitations of drought or flood as special interpositions for the punishment of vice or immorality, but recognise in them severe lessons on the folly of laziness or neglect; and it will be well for the country when those lessons show their effect in the adoption of large and well-considered measures for water storage and irrigation. But there is some risk in the introduction of new ideas where the management of pastoral affairs is concerned. Thus those who censured the squatters for cruelty when sheep were driven wholesale a few years back on overstocked runs, are called witnesses for their pains, because the best thing to do with grass is to keep it down, and when it is suffered to grow long, fires are more destructive. Is there, then, no intermediate plan between overstocking and understocking, where judicious and considerate management may show itself? The man who cannot discover presumptive evidence of cruelty in the death of hundreds of thousands of sheep by thirst and starvation may possibly not be a wiseacre, but he may be something worse.

We were told the other day that the capitalist seemed to be bound to suffer extinction; that it appeared to be one of the fundamental principles of Providence that all men should be workers; that the rate of interest on money was decreasing, and the tendency was to let the true fruits of labour go into the hands of the labourer; and at the same time that the interests of capitalists and labourers were identical. This teaching is suggestive; but is it not also somewhat self-contradictory, and liable to be interpreted in a hurtful way? If the capitalist is bound to be extinguished, it is of little use striving against the decrees of fate; and there is some reason to fear that men with a leaning to fatalism, especially when it may seem to coincide with their own desires, will derive comfort from this doctrine, and encouragement in kindly efforts to hasten the process of extinction in every possible way. One way would be to deny to capital the possibility of employment with a prospect of reasonable returns. The possessor would thus have to live upon it until it was consumed. Another way would be to seize upon it by force—resume it, in perhaps the correct term—and distribute it amongst other people, who would not be capitalists if the theory were worked out, but would consume it with due speed. But, if the interests of the capitalist and the labourer are identical, how can the disappearance of either be a benefit to both? Will the extinction of the capitalist cause the labourer to flame on permanently with a bigger blaze? It is true that the rate of interest on capital has been declining for some time past, and that many owners of small amounts who could have lived upon their interest receipts a few years ago, must now supplement that work of income by means of some sort of form. In England there has been an increase in the incomes ranging below a certain point, and a decrease in the larger incomes above it. But in the United States there has been an accumulation of enormous heaps of wealth in a few hands; and the smallest percentage of returns upon the investment of this money carries the same process rapidly on. What results will be produced in the one case or in the other is a question of the deepest interest; but, if the capitalist is to become, like the dodo, extinct, how is the labourer to survive? How is he to be employed? Should he consume his earnings, where will he be if his earnings cease? Should he save any portion of them and join with others in co-operative schemes, he will become a capitalist himself. May it not be a partial explanation of the decrease in the rate of interest, that there is an increase in the amount of capital seeking investment, because the capitalists are increasing in numbers instead of becoming extinct? It is not the easiest thing in the world to find a clear way through the little maze of propositions placed before us; but there is some sense of security in holding to the doctrine that the interests of capital and labour are identical, because that, if accepted on both sides, would give some promise to the healthy and the healthy.

Under the tent at that belief, labour would see that it would be a suicidal policy to deprive capital, when employing labour, of its just reward, to threaten its existence, or to drive it away to more hospitable climes.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. SYDNEY SMITH, M.L.A., Mayor of Leichhardt, informs us that he was invited by Lord Carrington a few days ago, to act as an ex-officio to perform the ceremony of opening the new town-hall at Leichhardt on the 29th September. Lord Carrington very kindly consented to do so.

The deputation which was to have waited upon the Colonial Secretary yesterday from the Maritime Labour Council, pursuant to a resolution passed at the recent public meeting at the Town Hall, was postponed until Friday next. The deputation to Sir Henry Parkes in reference to a site for noxious trades, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until half-past 10 o'clock this morning.

An important step in the establishment of our newly increased defence force was taken yesterday, when the Permanent Submarine Miners and Permanent Mounted Infantry were both formally gazetted. These two corps having now been officially brought into existence, the enrolment of men will at once be proceeded with, and the segments will be brought up to their authorised standard as soon as possible. Captain Sparrow has been appointed to the command of the Permanent Mounted Infantry, and the command of the Permanent Submarine Miners will most probably be taken charge of by Major Penrose, R.E.

A communal meeting of the members of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science was held at the University yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. H. C. RUSSELL. It was decided that the next meeting of the association should be held in Melbourne, and the meeting in 1890 in New Zealand. Baron Von Mueller was elected president for 1889, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the conditions of labour, especially with regard to the strikes. We are requested to state that a general meeting of the association will be held in the Royal Society's House, on Monday, at 8.30 a.m.

The Tramway Frauds Board have held long sittings every day this week at the Public Works Department, and have taken a large amount of evidence with regard to the alleged frauds. As they have now nearly completed their investigation into this, the first branch of their enquiry, they will be glad if any of the public who have any information to give in connection with the matter will come forward and do so.

A representation of the reception of the Emperor William of Germany by the Czar of Russia is given by Mr. St. Petersburg correspondent in a special letter which we publish this morning.

In an article on "The European Situation," which will be found on another page, our special correspondent alludes to the general quiet that has fallen upon

the surface of European affairs; and in discussing the probable outcome of events, notices the address of the Emperor of Germany to the army and navy, his visit to the Czar of Russia, the underlying principles of the Triple Alliance, the position of France, and the Bulgarian difficulty.

We learn that the necessary arrangements for forming Moss Vale into a municipality are now complete, and the proclamation only awaits the Governor's signature to be issued at once.

Mr. Hon. G. H. COX, M.L.C., and Major Penrose, C.E., members of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of taxes and tolls, who left Sydney some time since on a tour of inspection of the public watering-places, returned to town yesterday. They visited the Hay and Balranald districts, and inspected several of the places about which disputes have arisen. Evidence was taken in relation to the Holy Box Well, and the watering-places on the Ivanhoe and Balranald roads, Tom's Lake Tank, and the Hulong Tank.

Some time ago Mr. Dillon Bell, representative of New Zealand on the International Rabbit Commission, suggested that the list of domestic animals upon which experiments might be made so as to ascertain whether they were innocuous to Pasteur's disease or not should be extended to include the natural enemies of the rabbit, such as ferrets, weasels, and stoats. Mr. Bell stated that thousands of these animals were annually imported and bred in New Zealand, and in many districts they were solely relied upon to keep the rabbits down. He further stated that the Government of New Zealand encouraged the breeding of them in a systematic way, by giving a fixed price per head for as many of the healthy young ones as were delivered to them, and also imported them at the public expense. In consequence of this statement, the Rabbit Commission now sitting wrote to the New Zealand Government, through Mr. Dillon Bell, asking that some of these animals should be sent over here. A few days ago the Commission received a telegram from Mr. G. S. Richardson, the Secretary for Lands in New Zealand, stating that 13 ferrets had been shipped for the commission, and the steamer *Waharoa*, which arrived in Sydney on Thursday, had the ferrets all arrived in fine condition, and have been forwarded to Dr. Katz, at Rodd Island, who will give them rabbits infected with Pasteur's disease, in order to see whether the ferrets will be infected by it or not.

A NUMBER of matters were dealt with by the Full Court yesterday, and the majority of the cases on the list were got rid of. In *Woodcock v. the Municipal Council of Sydney*, the plaintiff, who until about the middle of last year had been town clerk of Sydney, appealed against the decision of a District Court Judge in an action brought by plaintiff to recover from the Corporation salary for January and February, 1887. The District Court Judge, while holding that plaintiff was entitled to recover, gave a verdict adverse to his claim upon a legal objection raised by the defendants. The Full Court decided that the objection was untenable, and directed the verdict to be entered for the plaintiff for £138 8s. 8d. In the matter *ex parte* McSwann, the applicant's appeal against the decision of certain justices at Tweed River was discharged with costs, and a similar order was made in *Griffiths v. McOrath*. There were several cases of interest decided by the Full Court in Chambers. In the *Equity* Court, his Honor Mr. Justice Owen was occupied during the greater part of the day in hearing a number of motions and petitions, none of which were of any special importance.

The action for alleged libel, *Dibbs v. the Daily Telegraph Newspaper Company*, was continued at the No. 1 Jury Court yesterday. Mr. James Thomson, formerly consulting accountant at the Treasury, was examined during the whole of the day. The hearing of the case will be resumed on Monday.

Quite recently the matter of an alleged nuisance, said to be caused by an accumulation of foul water on the premises of the Mori's Dock Company at Balmain, was brought under the notice of the Board of Health by Mr. Henry Ling. On Thursday Mr. Ling received a communication from the Board of Health, stating that the matter had been under the consideration of the board, who had passed a resolution to the effect that, "From evidence obtained by the Board of Health, it appears that this is a nuisance dangerous to the public health; but the board possesses no power to cause it to be abated." Mr. Ling wonders, and the public will wonder, what is the use of a Board of Health, when the Legislature does not give it power to promote the public health?

A NOTICE appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette* stating that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had been pleased to disallow certain harbour regulations made by the Marine Board of New South Wales, which were published in the *Gazette* of the 13th April last. These regulations, it will be remembered, related to the reduced speed of steamships navigating Sydney Cove and a certain portion of Darling Harbour, and to the provision of water-tight bulkheads in harbour and river steamers.

Last evening Dr. Graham, who for some time past has occupied a position on the medical staff of the Prince Alfred Hospital, was presented with a handsome gold English chronograph watch, suitably inscribed, together with a group photograph of the members of the general staff, to mark the occasion of his retirement from a post which he has long and ably filled. Dr. McAllister, a colleague, made the presentation, and in so doing referred to some length to the esteem in which Dr. Graham was held by those who, in the discharge of their duties, had come in contact with him.

has been pronounced an illuminated address that teachers of the Public schools. The *Yip* by the pupil have been studying under Mr. Alpen have taken advantage of the termination of their course of study to express their appreciation of and goodwill towards their teacher. The address is enriched by a border of Australian wild flowers, amongst which the waratah and flannel flower show out conspicuously. In one corner are placed the opening bars of the Continental Cantata, as a compliment to the author. The work has been tastefully executed by Mr. Anderson.

We are informed that Mr. Sydney Jamieson, son of Mr. J. S. Jamieson, of Sydney, has taken his M.B. degree at Edinburgh University, and has also passed the examination in surgery. He has also received the distinguished appointment of House Physician in the Edinburgh Infirmary, under Professor Greenfield.

Several severe frosts which have prevailed throughout the whole of the colony for several months past having now, owing to the long duration, begun to be felt by all classes of the community, it was deemed advisable, in order to prevent the serious calamity which always follows a lengthened severity of rain, to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer for rain, on which a general appeal might be made for an improved state of affairs. In response to a circular letter, issued by Dean Corrie, appointing yesterday as the day for a general intercession, special services were held in many of the Churches of England churches, both in the city and suburbs. At St. John's, Darlinghurst, services were held by the Rev. A. Killworth at 7.30 and 11 a.m., and 7.45 p.m. At St. Paul's, Burwood, in addition to morning prayer at 11 a.m. a special service was held at 5.30 p.m., and another service at the Mission room, West-street. The Rev. Z. Barry held a special service in the morning at St. Matthias's, Paddington, and at 7.30 p.m. the Rev. D. D. Rutledge took up the supplication. Two special intercessions were made from St. Philip's, Church-hill, by the Rev. J. Dixon and the Dean; and services of humiliation and prayer were also held at St. Simon and St. Jude's, St. Paul's (Redfern), and other churches.

A SYNDICATE display by those attending the boys' classes in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was given last night at the Hall, in Pitt-street. The lady, who was assisted by a few adult members and by Mr. Geo. H. Remshaw, were under the direction of Mr. Geo. H. Remshaw. There was a large gathering of the friends of the boys, and the occasion was intended as an exhibition of their progress. The programme gone through included musical drill, parallel bars, Indian club display (medium weight), vaulting, and horizontal bar, horse exercise, dumb-bell exercise and march, running race, &c. A light Indian club display, given by Miss Ellen Remshaw, was an exceedingly clever performance. The display was taken part in by boys from Our Boys' Institute (Y.M.C.A.), Sydney Grammar School, St. Philip's Church of England Grammar School, and St. Andrew's Cathedral choir. Many of the exercises were exceedingly creditable. It was apparent that the boys

had been very carefully drilled. They certainly did great credit to their instructor, and the affair was generally a great success.

Fox v. a return just supplied to the Colonial Secretary by the Board of Health we extract the following particulars respecting typhoid fever in the metropolis and suburbs during the seven months ended 31st July last:—The population of the districts in question is estimated at 367,896, of whom 440 persons suffering from typhoid fever were removed to the metropolitan hospitals for treatment, being at the rate of 13.92 for every 10,000 of the population. Sydney, with its population of 125,896, contributed 112 cases; the north-western suburbs (Balmain, Leichhardt, and Glades), with 49,803 persons, sent 57; the west central suburbs (Newtown, St. Peters, Campdown, and Macdonaldtown), with 33,845 persons, had 80 cases; east central (Kilfer, Darlinghurst, Alexandria, Waterloo, St. Botolph), with 44,091 persons, had 61 cases; eastern Paddington, Randwick, Waverley, and Woollahra, with 37,520 persons, had 98 cases; western and southern (Ashfield, Burwood, Canterbury, Five Dock, Kogarah, Marrickville, Petersham, and West Botolph), with 46,611 persons, had 32 cases; North Shore (East St. Leonards, St. Leonards, Gordon, and Lane Cove), North Willoughby, and Manly, with 20,070 persons, had 21 cases. The western and southern suburbs have the lowest rate of disease, being only 6.89 per 10,000 persons; in Sydney proper the rate was 8.90; in North Shore, 10.48; north-western, 11.44; east central, 14.52; west central, 23.64; while in the eastern suburbs it reached as high as 29.12. There were 68 deaths in the metropolitan hospitals during the same period, of which 17 cases were from Sydney; 7 from the north-western suburbs, 13 from the west central, 8 from the east central, and 3 from the eastern, 5 from the western and southern, and 5 from the North Shore suburbs. It is remarkable that although the eastern suburbs supplied the highest rate of cases, it presents the lowest number of deaths. During the six months ending on June 30 last the total number of deaths from typhoid fever, measles, and scarlet fever, registered in the city of Sydney and suburbs, including those from the metropolitan hospitals, was 226, or 0.31 for every 10,000 of the population. Of these there were 55 from Sydney; from the north-western suburbs, 47; west central, 42; east central, 161; western and southern, 39; and North Shore, 7. The lowest rate was that of North Shore, 3.49 per 10,000, and the highest was the western central, 12.14. The single suburb which supplied the greatest number of deaths was Newtown, with 32.

The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral on Sunday next:—Morning, 11 o'clock: Te Deum, Thorne in C; anthem, "It came even to pass" (Quincy); Afternoon, 3.15: Magnificat, Stainer, in A; anthem, "Praise the Lord" (Goss).

The following is the report of the Benevolent Asylum for the week ending August 28, 1888:—Admitted, 7 women, 2 children; births, 8; deaths, 2; discharged, 6 women, 14 children; residents in the house, 68 women, 129 children; total, 247. Provisions distributed: 1896 loaves bread, 1308lb. flour, 622lb. meat, 574lb. sugar, 144lb. tea, 208lb. eggs, 202lb. rice, 1lb. arrowroot, 14lb. butter, fresh applications for relief, 17; cases reported by the inspector, 61. In 25 cases the relief was discontinued; in one case the rent money was disallowed; in another case it was reduced, and the allowance of rice.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

[BY CABLE.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The third test match between England and Australia was begun at Manchester to-day. The weather was dull, but the attendance was good. Grace won the toss for the English Eleven, and elected to bat.

The wicket was soft, in consequence of the late rain.

Boyle, Jarvis, and Jones are standing out for the Australian team.

Four of the English wickets fell for 87 runs. The fifth wicket fell for a total of 100 runs.

The innings closed for a total of 172.

Bowling analysis: Turner took five wickets for 82; Ferris, two for 40; Wood, two for 35.

The following are the scores:—

ENGLAND.	
Abel	0
Grace	38
Ulyett	0
Head	19
Sugg	24
Gunn	15
Peel	11
Briggs (not out)	22
Lothman	17
Pilling	17
Total	172

[The above scores are incomplete.]

The Australians then went in for their first innings, and at the conclusion of the play they had lost two wickets for 32 runs, the

batting:—

ENGLAND.	
Barnesman	1
McDonnell	1

Coal, Firewood, &c.

O A L. C O A L. C O A L.
CARLOS GAP COAL COMPANY can supply COAL at
on the railway trucks near Capetree. Freight to Sydney
at 10s 6d per ton. Freight to Albury (borders of Victoria)
at 19s 3d a ton.
Orders or further information apply to
Messrs. MASON BROTHERS, Limited,
363, Kent-street.
LEAT SOUTHERN COLLIERY, MOSS VALE

CAN be supplied from the above coker. Particulars
 Application to
 STAIRKEY and TAYLOR,
 115, York-street, Sydney.

COAL COAL COAL

 New South Wales State and Oil Company, Limited, can
 immediate delivery of LARGE or SMALL COAL, of
 Very Cokery, or from their Yard, Ulm-street, Unna.
 Particulars at the Company's Office, 115, Clarence street.

AUSTRALIAN
 GASLIGHT COMPANY,
 COKE.

 PRICE OF COKE will be 2s. (twenty shillings) per ton of
 gross delivered at the Company's Office, Kent-street, Sydney.
 Mortlake Gas Works, from this date, and until further
 direct rates for cartage according to distance.
 W. JOHNSTON,
 Secretary.
 Company's Office, Sydney,
 31st August, 1884.

SALES.—FOR SALE, 2000 tons Southern Small, Delivered
 at the Port of Newcastle, 25, Pitt-street.
 Warehouse, 25, Pitt-street.

GOARAH LAND SALE, THIS DAY, 22
 22nd, at 10 a.m., free tickets, Garrard and Hamilton, 76, Pitt-st.

E. MC CARTHY AND CO.,
Coach and Bugge Factory, and seg to South Street
and
CORRIGAN AND SONS,
209, Castle-street near Ballinacree-street,
and
J. B. LEECH, Castlemaine-street, near Market-street.
Established 35 years.

MCGUGAN AND SONS,
for
Carriages, Buggies, Waggones, and Harness.
Centres of the Angus Buggy and the Reverend's Phantom.
Grand Hall, Castleburgh street, near Ballinacree-street.

DORRILL, HORNE, AND CO., Haymarket, £12; Horne,
Barnard, £10; Barnard, £1; Pony, new Village Cart, Har-
chamap; Pony, new saddle, bridle, &c.; a new horse, &c.
The carriage, from 1871 to 1876, and the harness, &c.
Established a Blood Stallion. Apply, stating sex,
color, pedigree, age, and performance (if any), to
C. Gaudet, Weaver, Manning-liver.

T. J. FLEMING
AMERICAN CARRIAGE REPAIR-STREET,
22 and 21, Clarence-street, corner of Argyle-street,
near the Victoria Theatre.

OISE, Spring-cart, and Harnow, 212; Horse, Tilt-
van, and Harnow, 216. Knight, 173, Castlereagh-street.
OODLED Outlander Double Buggy, 232; Double
Buggy, 218. Two Buggies, 211. Paganini Sledge, 209.
OODLES Waggon, 216. Wagon, 217. Waggon, 217.
Wagon, 217. Waggon, 217. Waggon, 217. Waggon,
217. Waggon, 217. Waggon, 217. Waggon, 217.

ONE PRIZE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION,
588, for Dray, Nightingale Cart. - On Sale, new Lorry,
for Ladies, Delivery Van, of the best material and workman-
ship, by COLEMAN and SON, 20, St. Paul's Church-yard, London,
E.C. 4. Price £10 10s. 212, 213; Road Sulky, 210;
very light, 216. Wagon, 212. Coleman and Son, 20, St. Paul's
Church-yard, London, E.C. 4.

OR SALE, a fine outstanding Black MARK, 6 years
old, any trial given; also a Bay Mare, 5 years old, saddle or
trial. Apply J. POOLE, 167, William-street.

OUR CLASS mentioned in the article "MARK," wanted.

[illegible]

owner hard up, sell ticket cheap. Ajax, Herald Office.
FENCING for SALE, 2 rail, 3s per rod, at Darling
 Harbour, 260, Elizabeth-street, Belmore Park.
IRON SALE, cheap, second-hand Iron SAFE, medium
 size, 132, Riley-street, Woollo-mooloo.
BEST SCRAP IRON.—We are Buyers. Souter and
 Martin, Globe Foundry, Ultimo.
IRON CHEST (large), 60s, cost £7 at Lassetter's; bar-
 rellage, How's Avenue, Parramatta-road, Leichhardt.

OFF-GO CLOTHING wanted to Buy: highest price paid. T. Wiley, 3660, Elizabeth-st. Letters with mail.
BOOK SALE, lot of FIXTURES and Fittings, Show-cases, &c. Saywell's Tobacco Co., 237-2, Clarence-street.
BOOK SALE, Pine COUNTER, 15ft. x 3ft.: 4000 Books, 28s.; Steam Wrench. 11. Lane, 114, Russell-street.
**EVER TELESCOPE, with astronomical glass, sling, and case, 21s., defining objects 6 miles; Microscopes, 10s. each; 2500 pictures from 12s. od.; Mobile spectacles, 5s. W. L. TOUL-
 LER, 10, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C. 4.**

EGGS, for setting, from 1st prize birds, Houdans, Dark and Light Brahmas, Colonial White Game, also British Bantams, for sale, also Breeding Cages, 114, Woolloomoo street.

GRAHAM,
Lyons-road, Five Dock.

Two Hundred-gal. square Iron TANK wanted, cheap, clean, and sound. H. F. Pratten and Co., Geyseron.

W. J. B. SMITH, Smith, Man-

EARLS, and OPALS, and CUKIOS bought and sold of every description, at BAY'S Curio Shop, 12, Queen's-place
11 street of just 2 doors below Bridge-street, in Pitt-street.
CKCOVER (thoroughly waterproof, very durable, and cheap. Tents, Flrs, Tarpaulins, Hammocks, Water Bags; No. 2ft., 3ft., 4ft., 6ft., 8ft. wide; Boating Tivvins. GOLDSTEIN, and Tarpaulin Maker, 25, Lower George-street.

IMMEDIATE SALE.—Perfect gift, 5 Iron Safes, fire and burglar proof, various sizes. 1914, Pic-st., down pat.—
(74-75) 311—

Left-off Clothing, J. Rogers, 186, Elizabeth-street,
 the Highest price cash. Letters promptly attended to.
 Left-off Clothing for Ladies, Gault's Left-off Clothing, A.
 Gault, 63, 64, Weymouth-st., off Main-st. Letters attended.
 Left-off Clothing and old Gold Jewellery wanted.
 Mrs. Dawson, 309, Pitt-street, next marble works.
 WANTED, 10 Tons ZINC, best price given. Mac-
 donald, 44, Cornhill-street.

WANTED, good second-hand Garden ROLLERS,
suitable for farm. State price, Farm, Herald Office.

WANTED, Copying PRESS and Stand and set of
Pigeon holes. W. R. Post-office, Woolwich.

WANTED to Purchase, an Office DESK. Apply,
stating price, to Cashman and Smith, 13, Castlemead-st.

WANTED to SELL, Kitchen RANGE. No. 11,
Regent-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a good second-hand ICE CHEST. Apply

A. Warr, close to tram terminus, *Marston*
WANTED, a good secondhand Cedar COUNTER.
 M. (by letter), 140, Oxford-street.
CHEST wanted, second-hand, must be good and
 cheap. Address Kellie, hairdresser, Burwood-st., Burwood.
O G A N A H L A N D S A L E
THIS DAY.

/pla news-page1389

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

For the press they are rendered inactive by the im-
position of judicious impediments, the chief of which
are the armistice at the disposal of the Triple League.
It is conjectured that the sharp edges of the Bulgarian
policy will be smoothed away at St. Petersburg and
that the Emperor will be able to understand the
policy so, it must be one in which Austria-Hungary concurs
as well as Italy, and therefore not in substance inimical
to Bulgarian "independence"—"a curious word to use
in reference to a vassal State—but the meaning is that
Russia will not be allowed to obtain the full con-
trol of the Bulgarian army. That shows however
the motives are the issues which may be raised in
the future, where Count Herbert Bismarck represents
his father. The policy must be meant to be
maintained, and the whole aim of the meeting may
be to create effective obstacles to any combined action
on the part of Russia and France, or separate actions
of either which, of course, would secure peace. Therefore
a foolish notion abroad that Germany may offer to
Russia, as a bribe, a free hand in Persia or Central
Asia; but you may depend upon it that Bismarck
will not do these things, and would never dream of
allowing even at the present time to be brought
into friendly terms with the Sultan and with England,
intimate relations of an approving kind, with regard
to his will never allude to Central Asia or Persia. If
he had an offensive and defensive alliance with Eng-
land and it might be different, but as that is out of
the question he will not offend Russia by commenting
on the policy.

The aim of the tactic embodied in the
Emperor's voyage in the Baltic is to strengthen
the peace party in Russia, which, if successful,
will relieve the Czar from a disagreeable pressure,
not only from Poland at present, where General Gourko
is as a sort of privileged position, that open signs of hos-

For a weak stomach, impaired digestion, and an overaction of the liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the richest of health the whole physical system. It is acknowledged by all that these Pills are continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the most famous of the world. **DR. J. C. BECKHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE of any patent medicine in the world.**

BECKHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BECKHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, etc., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever known for the cure of all the above complaints, and for the oppression and difficulty of breathing which usually deprives the patient of rest. Let any person give **BECKHAM'S COUGH PILLS** a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, **THOMAS BECKHAM, Jr.** of Salem, Lancashire; and by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere.

In Boxes, 14 and 25 and 50 each.

Full directions are given with each box.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE, grand Setter Dog **PUPPY**, liver and white, 12 weeks old, price stock, price 3 guineas. Apply **Cantle, Haverhill**.

BOOKBINDER'S PLANT wanted. Send detailed list and price to **W. E. Box 241, Q. P. O.**

J. C. BILDER, Thompsons, residents on post given.

Justine, Haverhill Branch Office, 25, King Street.

WANTED, either a 5-inch or 4-inch **TRANSIT THEODOLITE**, with legs and case, in very good condition, wanted, and where to be viewed. **T. S. M., 26, Cantonment Street, Berlin.**

WANTED, a second-hand **Sieco's S. S. M. F. I.**, for sale. Write to **W. E. Box 241, Q. P. O.**

FORBES FARMS, 219 **ST. JAMES CAMPBELL**, **MITCHELL**, and **CO.**, 47, George Street.

[illegible][illegible]

HALMS-LOWE ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS. CHEAP

EASY TERMS.

Only \$2 10 deposit, balance \$1 monthly; no interest.

SEVENS and GREEN have received instruction estate privately, to close accounts.

This is without doubt the cheapest road land the Highlands Line within easy access of a station.

CALL FOR LITHOS AT TIE SALE HERE.

SEVENS and GREEN

RANDWICK, COOGEE.—For Private Residence, well built REDWOOD, cedar lined room, kitchen, washhouse, with tub set; dressing gown, view of Coogee and surrounding country. Part particulars from

SEVENS and GREEN

ACBURN, CLYDE.—CHEAP LOT—Easy terms, near the railway station, 12 Plans and full particulars from

SEVENS and GREEN, 12

LAKESLAND, near THIRLEMEER.—**CHEAP ORCHARD LAND, £4 and £5 per Acre.** Turf-cut Title. Very Easy Terms.

CAMPBELL, MILLERS' CLOSE, 47, GEORGE STREET.

NORTH ANNDALE.—FOR SALE. 1½ acres, corner of Booth and Trafalgar streets, also corner Booth and Annadale streets, 132 by 160 feet. Subletted at 100 s to 180 street. Apply

RUSSELL and SONS, 95,

FOR SALE. Foster-street city, three TERRACE SEVEN HOUSES, returning outlay. Full particulars and cards to view from

Land and Estate Agent
James McIntosh Esq., 14

FIVE DOLL.—FOR SALE, BLOCK OF to Bibby-street, and next to Barrack

very cheap.

has for Private Sale various Town and Country
priefing Orchards, Cattle, Poultry, and other
Farms, Grazing Lands, Town Residences,
and other valuable property.

Intending purchasers can have particular
plication.

TO INVESTORS IN BRITISH
BLOCKS OF LAND FOR
In and near the Victoria, on line of
For particular address

WALTER
Pitt-street.

FOR SALE—not return of 15
having 41 years to run. Of Property on
7 well-built HOUSES in first-rate position in
p constant tenancy. Apply to
PADDINGTON-ST., PADDINGTON.
foot. A. W. Webster, agent, 45, Ox-
EDGECLIFFE ROAD.—3 Allotment
PITMONT, near bridge, 30 acres. Freehold
ALLOTMENT, Edgecliffe-road, 33
foot. Webster, 45, Oxford-street.

PITMONT, near bridge.—Freehold
with about 2000 depth, of land, for
PITMONT, near bridge.—25 Dwellings, 1/2
GEORGE'S RIVER.—A 6-acre level Land, ne-
to proposed loopline railway, cheap
PITMONT, near bridge.—Leasehold, 47
Romaine and Shop
PITMONT.—Allotment, Park-street,
ROCKHAMPTON, near bridge, 20 acres. Free-
PITMONT, near Goldsbrough's farms.—Land
ULTIMO, near bridge.—Land, on lease, for
G. H. M. Jones, 10, Pitt-street.

MELBOURNE NORTH, adjoining
line, Sydney to Melbourne—station
3 ACRES. Deane, Post Office.

SPACED LAND FOR
WHARF PROPERTY for Private Sale
Hobson, near railway station, great deep
DUNCAN-STREET, and also Fronting Bridge
acre in area. A large income could be made
by erecting a large wharf and a large

Property, commercial lands, Poultry and Building Pro-
furnished upon ap-
BARNABE LAND.
to SALE
BARNARD,
Kilbuck-street.
or comt.—LEASE
consisting of SHOP and
Ultimo, command-
ment Office.
20 x 105, £18 per
ann. 33 x 100 each,
50, Oxford-st., Syd-
ney, £140, £7 10s per
ann. Paddington.
— with good hotel
go to Oxford-street
from every train
1 mile, 1 House, 1 Re-
sidence—good, close
years, 20 well-built
surveys
to, fronting Harris-st.
— regular main grove.
— 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
main roads traffic
town, 1000, 1000,
1000, 1000,
BITION M.
at head of Darling
— extending back to
— street; about one
from wharfed and
— of 7 years

WANTED, a Man COOK. Creig's Gladstone Hotel

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15 years
Apply 15, Paternoster-row, off Union-st., Fyrmont.

WANTED, GIRL, about 16, to assist in housework
251, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, Woman as Cook and Laund., country hotel
refs. 10 to 12, Surry Club Hotel, Cleveland-st., Rotherham.

WANTED, WAITRESS. Apply 29, Market-street.

WANTED, good Gen. Servant 2 in family - safe

WANTED, a GIRL as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to the
Champion of Freedom Hotel, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, young GIRL to assist in house at once
sleep home, 51, George-street, opposite Station.

WANTED, good shirt and collar makers and Washers
and duffers. Apply to Mr. Hume, 32, Bouverie-st.

WANTED, a COOK and a WHITE MAID.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, with references, 140, Williams-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 393, Pitt-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, four in family. 1, Lower George-street.

WANTED, respectable Girl, for housework, no washing, about 16. 721, George-st., opposite Christ Church.

WANTED, respectable middle-aged Woman, as General SERVANT, 2 in family. Mrs. Webster, Perry-st., M'Killop.

WANTED, respectable married Couple, for 2 furnished rooms, use utensils, kit., etc. 25, Fiddington-st.,
WANTED, YOUTH or young man to milk and drive a river. Apply J. Harding, Blue's Point-road, North Shore.
WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, no laundry work, refs., wages 16s. Clisswater, High-st., North Shore.
WANTED, a NURSEMAID, over 16 preferred. Apply at St. Mary's Parsonage, Balmalm.
WANTED, good General SERVANTS. Mrs. White's Registry, Bilton-street, North Shore.

WANTED, Parlor MAID who has lived in gentle
man's family. M^{rs}. Brown's Reg. Miller-st., North Shore
WANTED, two good LABOURERS, Holtermann
Tower, North Shore, Monday, 10 o'clock.
WANTED, NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN, refer-
ences. 237, Victoria-street South, Darlinghurst.
WANTED, as General Servant, by Married Women
(1 child, 3 years), wages no object, ref. M^{rs}. 126, Harris-
WANTED, strong LAD, for poultry farm. No. 1
Grove, Waverley.

WANTED, a MAN, for Broken Bay, used to sea and bush work. Apply Pyrmont Bridge Hotel.

WANTED, a Second COOK. 137, George-street North.

WANTED, respectable young GIRL, for housework. U. Agar-street. Pleasant-steps, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 150 Prince-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, TIPPCARS. Apply Old Coffee Palace.

Pitt-street, near Circular Quay.

WANTED, young MAN, to drive and otherwise use
fal. F. Greenwood, Macdonald-street, Macdonaldtown.

WANTED, a steady MAN, able to cook and gener-
ally useful. Lighthous Hotel, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Cook and Landress or thorough Gen-
servant. St. John's Parsonage, Darlinghurst. References

WANTED, competent MAN, to sink well. M.
Dunkley, Laoban-street, off Bourke-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a thorough good plain COOK woman

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Star Hotel, corner Phillip and Hunter streets; refs. required.

WANTED, General SERVANT. 63, Catherine street, Leichhardt.

WANTED, smart LAD, to deliver papers, live in house. Almon, 389, Crown street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for young children. 2, Johnston street, Upper William street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, Man, Chinese, cook, housemaid.

WANTED, married Couple, with 2 young children, a young man, 17 years of age, a young woman, 15 years of age, a useful, male, daily 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. 240, George-street, S.W.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, sleep at home, 21, Gough-st., 3 doors from Crown-st., Surrey Hills.

WANTED, a respectable young girl, as General SERVANT, for private family. Apply 137, William-street, S.W.

WANTED, a respectable BOY to mind Buggy, Summons and Blackman, Fitzroy-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID. Apply after 9, 223, Macquarie-street, N.

WANTED, strong; LAD, one used to Wood-selling
101, Old Parramatta-road, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, BOYS, Norrie, Sons, and Co., Self
raising Flour Factory, Catherine-street, (Glebe).

WANTED, a General SERVANT, with references
Mrs. Moon, 106, William-street.

WANTED, respectable sober Man, groom, drive, make
himself gen. useful. refs. J. Poole, 127, William-street.

WANTED, a General Servant, must be good hand
dress. Apply before 12, 380, Castlereagh-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply
Greenwell, Globe Point, near Ferry-road; references.

WANTED, steady sober MAN, for kitchen, references
Apply, at 9, Pfeiffer's Hotel.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, girl. 61, Booth
street, Balmora.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL about 18, 2 in family
Buckland, silver-street, Marickville.

WANTED, sober Man as GROOM and able to drive

WANTED, a strong, respectable little GIRL. Apple
Lynn Bank, Railway-street, Petersburg.

WANTED, I Cook, 2 C. and 1, 1 H. and P. Mail
Generals. Amos Registry, Ashfield, near station.

WANTED, Lad to work in orchard and do plain
cooking. Clanks, coachbuilder, Alderborough-street.

WOMEN to Wash or Scrub, may be engaged daily
Matron. Opens All Night Refuge, 403, Smock-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; must have

ANTED, 4 energetic steady respectable young man, must have Ed at least. A. B. C., McLaughlin Farm, News Agency.

ANTED, a strong useful GIRL. Apply McLaughlin Farm, Threegate, near Public School, Elizabeth Farm, Ontario.

ANTED, a young General SERVANT, one who can wash and iron; also COOK. Apply Mrs. Bonner, 1000 Main St., New York.

WANTED: Married Couple, wife cook and laundress man groom, age, £75, salary; a Married Couple wife cook and laundress man groom, age, £70, station, good place. Simmons'; 222, Castlewagh-street.

WANTED: a Waiter, £1, first-class hotel, country; a Carter, 35s, town; a smart young Man, drive light vehicle, town rate, required, £2; a Waiter, £1, for a restaurant, town. Simmons' Reg., 222, Castlewagh-street.

WANTED: a competent young COOK and LAUNDRESS: assistance given in the laundry. Apply between

WANTED BY LADY. Ashfield, much from home, estate
permitted WOMAN to undertake all household duties, and
state-of-reference, various references; good salary. Appl. M. L. T.
Herald Office.

WILLIAM-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—
Wanted, a CHAPEL-KEEPER for the above congregation.
Married couple preferred. Apply in the first
instance, 25, Old-street, Finsbury.

WANTED, a General Servant; one who can cook, wash, iron, &c., country place, Illinois; and a Maid (French preferred), 12 suitcases, 164, gent.'s family, Goulburn; a H. N. 12 and P. 12, hotel, town; a Cook and Landress, 22a, gent.'s family, Goulburn; a General Servant 16; also Nurse, if possible, same place, country. **SIMMONDS**, 222, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a first-class BUTTER-MAKER, or a Dairy-faring Family, to make better, feed pigs and calves, and make themselves generally useful, no milking; good wages to a thoroughly competent person. Also wanted, a Dairy-faring Family to take milk by the gallon from 70 cows. Apply to F. Shepherdson, Goulburn.

YOUNG LADY wanted as Housemaid and assist in bar.
Cotton's Glenagarry Castle Hotel, Abercrombie st., Redfern.

YOUNG GIRL required, nurse and assist in doctor-
men's family. The Ponds, Prospect-road, Summer Hill.

THE CITY AND COUNTRY I. L. and B. COMPANY'S
ESTATE
at
K
O

52 DEPOSIT. 50 WEEKLY.

G
A
B
A
H.

1 ACRE.

THIS AFTERNOON.

FREE TRAIN TICKETS

and
PLANS.
GARRARD and HAMILTON,
76, Pitt-street.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 3s 12s per annum.
This rate is for payment in advance.

N.B. - For events the charge will be 25% per annum.
 * All advertisements under ex 22a must be charged into advertiser's account if booked.
 N.B. - Advertisers in the country can remit payment by bank Order or Postage.
 Advertisements are classified under an umbrella for the first 100 characters of the headline. Advertisers will charge by including in the first 100 characters what particular heading the advertisement should be charged under. While every care is taken in classification, no responsibility is accepted.
 While every care is exercised in regard to the due insertion of advertisements, the advertiser is held responsible for any errors.

able for non-insurance, through accident or from other causes, and the non-insurance reserve to themselves the right of advertisement that they may have been objectionable, even if such advertisements may have been removed, and paid for in the usual course of business.

For the convenience of advertisers, replies to advertisements may be sent to E. H. Gifford, but the proprietors do not accept any responsibility in this respect.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES, in each transaction.

Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless ordered with the name and address of the person.

by means of the said notice cannot be inserted unless certified to
by the said Justice of the Peace, or the said Minister or Registrar.
* The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of
false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for
the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

Verdict.—Printed and published by JOHN FARRER, 225, Strand,
at the Office of the *London Morning Herald*, 104, and Strand
street, Saturday, September 1, 1884.

u/nla.news-page138